THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3907.— VOL. CXLIV. SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914. SIXPENCE.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.

THE KING "SHOOTS" A LITTLE PATIENT WITH A POP-GUN: HIS MAJESTY'S SURPRISE VISIT TO ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

The King and Queen paid a surprise visit to St. Thomas's Hospital a day or two ago. They arrived at three o'clock; and were received by the Secretary, Mr. G. Q. Roberts, who is seen in our drawing, and by the Matron, Miss Lloyd Still. In the Children's Ward, the King saw a two-year-old boy, Alfred Johnson, playing with a pop-gun. Picking up the toy, his Majesty took three shots at the youngster, to the latter's great delight. Their Majesties spent about an hour and a-half at the hospital.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

HARWICH ROUTE
TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND (British Royal Mail Route) Daily by Turbine Steamers. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

LONDON TO PEKIN in 14 DAYS. TOKIO in 16 DAYS.

Via ANTWERP for BRUSSELS, Every Week-day by Twin-Screw Steamers. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 8.40 p.m.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH and SUBMARINE SIGNALLING on the Great Eastern Railway Steamers.

Via ESBJERG for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, by the Danish Royal Mail Steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 7.15 p.m. Dining and Restaurant Cars.

Via HAMBURG by the General Steam Navigation Company's steamers "Ortolan" and "Peregrine," every Wednesday and Saturday. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 8.40 p.m. Corridor Trains with 1st and 2nd class Dining and Breakfast Cars. Single, 1st class, 44s.; 2nd class, 30s. Return, 1st class, 66s.; 2nd class, 45s.

The London-Hook of Holland, London-Antwerp and York-Harwich Express Trains (heated by steam) consist of Corridor Vestibuled Carriages with Dining and Breakfast Cars. No supplementary charge for seats. Through Corridor Carriages from and to Liverpool, Manchester, Warrington, Sheffield, Bradford (Exchange), Leeds, Birmingham and Rugby.

The Trains to Parkeston Quay, Harwich, run alongside the steamers, and hand-baggage is taken on board free of charge.

Particulars of the Continental Traffic Manager, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

P. & O. Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.
EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to ALL EASTERN PORTS.

For freight and passage apply

P. & O. S. N. Co., { 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. / Northumberland Avenue, W.C. } London.

KARLSBAD (Bohemia, Austria).
SEASON ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Over 70,000 visitors for the Cure, and 200,000 tourists and visitors. Diseases treated: Abdominal and Intestinal Diseases; Liver, Kidney, Bladder, &c., Complaints; Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid Diathesis, &c., &c.
FIVE LARGE BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.
Shower, Carbonic Acid, Mud, Steam, Hot Air, &c., Baths; Swedish Gymnastics, Massage. Beautiful Forests, Walks, Theatre, Concerts, Tennis, Golf, Horse-Racing, &c. English Church—English Consulate.
All information and prospectus on application to the Municipality.

NICE. FRENCH RIVIERA.
SEASON 1913-14.
RACE MEETINGS.
Battle of Flowers. Costume Balls, etc.
LAWN TENNIS. GOLF.
REGATTAS and AUTOMOBILE MEETINGS.
Through Service from London in 24 hours.

POLICE DOGS.
MAJOR RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES (as supplied Police), are best bodyguards for house protection, inside or outside, town or country, against tramps, burglars, &c., for lonely walks, night watchmen, &c. From 4 gns.; Pups, 2 gns. SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS, ROUGH FOX TERRIERS, ABERDEEN TERRIERS, IRISH TERRIERS, from 4 gns.; Pups, 2 gns. BLOODHOUNDS, Pups, 5 gns.; Adults, 20 gns.
MAJOR RICHARDSON, GROVE END, HARROW (20 mins. Baker St.). Tel. 423.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1914.
OPENS MAY 4. CLOSES AUGUST 15.
RECEIVING DAYS:
Water Colours, Pastels, Miniatures, Black-and-White Drawings, Engravings, and Architectural Drawings, Friday, March 27.
Oil Paintings, Saturday, March 28, and Monday, March 30.
Sculpture, Tuesday, March 31.
No Artist is allowed to send or exhibit more than THREE different works.
All works must be delivered at the Burlington Gardens Entrance. None will be received at the Piccadilly Entrance.
Hours for the reception of works, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Forms and Labels can be procured from the Academy. Applications by letter must be accompanied by a *stamped and addressed* envelope. W. R. M. LAMB, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY, 1914.
EXHIBITORS who desire to have their work represented in THE BLACK AND WHITE GUIDE should write and send photographs as early as possible to the Editor, 14, King William Street, Strand, W.C.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Tel.—Gerr. 1777.
Proprietor — Sir Herbert Tree.
EVERY EVENING at 8.15.
THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
HERBERT TREE. MARIE LOHR.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15.

PALLADIUM, ARGYLL STREET, W.
CHARLES GULLIVER, Managing Director.
The best entertainment at the most comfortable Theatre in London.
Two performances daily, 6.20 and 9.10. Matinees Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.
Admission from 6d. to 5s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., 15s., and £1 1s.
Barclay Gammon, Fyne Gowan, Eugene Stratton, Georges Carvey, Victoria Monks, new Mayo, Mirthe Stort, Burr and Hope, &c.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Everybody's Book of the Navy. Engineer Commander Eldred, R.N. 6d. (*Saxon.*)

The Life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Francis Gribble. 16s. net. (*Nash.*)

Letters from Greece. John Mavrogordato. 2s. net. (*Martin Secker.*)

Forty Years in Brazil. Frank Bennett. 10s. 6d. net. (*Mills and Boon.*)

FICTION.

Initiation. Robert Hugh Benson. 6s. (*Hutchinson.*)

The Way of These Women. E. Phillips Oppenheim. 6s. (*Methuen.*)

War. W. Douglas Newton. 6s. (*Methuen.*)

The Pathway. Gertrude Page. 6s. (*Ward, Lock.*)

Simpson. Elinor Mordaunt. 6s. (*Methuen.*)

The Iron Year. Walter Bloem. 6s. (*Bodley Head.*)

(*Fiction continued.*)

The Comic Kingdom. Rudolf Pickthall. 3s. 6d. net. (*Bodley Head.*)

The Duchess of Wrexe. Hugh Walpole. 6s. (*Martin Secker.*)

The Gold Trail. Harold Bindloss. 7d. net. (*Long.*)

A Bride from the Sea. Guy Boothby. 7d. net. (*Long.*)

The Tracy Tubbses. Jessie Pope. 3s. 6d. (*Mills and Boon.*)

One Man Returns. Harold Spender. 6s. (*Mills and Boon.*)

The Business of a Gentleman. H. W. Dickinson. 6s. (*Heinemann.*)

The Common-Place and Clementine. Mabel Inez. 6s. (*Chatto and Windus.*)

When Ghost Meets Ghost. William De Morgan. 6s. (*Heinemann.*)

Salad Days. Anon. 6s. (*Long.*)

The Ransom for London. J. S. Fletcher. 6s. (*Long.*)

Una and the Lions. Constance Smedley. 6s. (*Chatto and Windus.*)

PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons is in an extremely restless, excitable condition. It has been troubled by the approaching crisis of the Irish issue while its attention has been claimed for other matters, and party feeling has continued to run high. There have been numerous questions and keen controversies on the subject of the Insurance Act. Mr. Bonar Law challenged the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday to say whether it was the case that the Chief Actuary had reason to consider that a large number of approved societies would, on valuation, be unable to pay the minimum benefits. The Chancellor, although repeatedly pressed on the point, declined to give a direct reply, contending that the time had not come for a full actuarial examination, and therefore the Unionist leader said the public would draw the inference that the Act was insolvent; but Mr. Lloyd George vehemently protested against this inference. Mr. Churchill's justification of the supplementary vote of two and a half millions for the Navy was listened to very quietly by the Liberals, scarcely any cheers being raised at any point. Lord Fisher, seated over the clock, followed his statement with interest, but illness prevented the attendance of Lord Charles Beresford, usually the most interesting critic on the floor of the House. The increase of the Estimates for the expiring financial year was due partly to oil reserve, aircraft, higher wages and prices, and the earlier beginning of three ships in place of the Canadians, and as much as one million was accounted for by the unexpected progress made by contractors in the building of ships already authorised. Replying to Radical criticism offered outside, Mr. Churchill dilated on the variations which were incident to a matter so mutable and uncertain as war-ship construction. His explanations failed to satisfy the discontented "economists," and there was much complaint of alleged extravagance and business slackness on the part of the Admiralty, and of its being the tool of rings of ship-builders and armour-makers; but when a division was called, only thirty-four Labour and Radical Members voted against the Government—a rather farcical outcome of weeks of protest. Fortunately, the Prime Minister has consented to submit his suggestions on the Home Rule Bill as early as March 9. The discussion ten days ago showed how dangerous was the feeling against delay, and another motion on the subject had been fixed for March 3, but this was rendered unnecessary by Mr. Asquith's acceleration of the statement, which he had not at first intended to make till the close of certain financial business at the end of this month. Meantime, Unionists have been further encouraged and strengthened by their unexpected capture of the seat for Leith Burghs. Its new Member, Mr. Currie, was greeted by them with cheers of enthusiasm and delight.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PEGGY AND HER HUSBAND." AT THE ROYALTY.

LIKE Mr. Cyril Harcourt's Criterion play, the 'prentice effort of Mr. Joseph Keating, which the Vedrenne-Eadie management are presenting at the Royalty, aims at being ultra-smart; like that, too, this novice's story of "Peggy and Her Husband" deals intimately with ladies' déshabille costume and invites our attention to a husband who, in order to win over an estranged wife, hides himself in the wardrobe of her bedroom. But, unfortunately, Mr. Keating's is a smartness that too often misses being piquant; and it can be declared of him that he has contrived to be flippant through three acts about the Divorce Court and what it involves without being amusing more than very intermittently. So artificial and so rambling is his treatment of the consequences brought about by the kiss which a newly married man gives to a blackmailing little baggage, so ineffective is the scene which the author imagines as taking place between a wife who is all petulance and a husband ridiculously flabby and incoherent, that it requires some patience to lend a hearing to his solution of a great fuss about nothing. Mr. Dennis Eadie and Miss Gladys Cooper do their best with very thin material; but of much more account than the comedy in which they appear is a quaint little study of workhouse life and a workhouse inmate, provided by Miss G. E. Jennings, in the front piece she styles "Acid Drops." The cunning old woman to whom she introduces us is quite a creation, and gives Miss Beryl Mercer scope for a very delightful piece of character-acting.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" AT THE COURT.

More than merely casual notice is deserved by the very adequate and thoughtful presentation of "The Merchant of Venice," for which Mr. Philip Carr is responsible, as manager, at the Court. It is done by the company which he took to Paris, and done in the same manner. The text is followed in all its completeness; the setting satisfies without being too obtrusively pictorial; and there is an endeavour apparent in all the players to give faithful and reverent interpretation of the author's intent: thus Mr. Michael Sherbrooke, for instance, does not try either to poeticise Shylock or to over-accentuate the characteristics of his race. He makes no attempt to attain tragic sublimity in the trial scene, nor does he assume a patriarchal aspect. Yet, for all that, there is a forcefulness about his reading of the character which makes his Jew one of our memorable Shylocks. Again, the boyish Bassanio of Mr. Basil Hallam and the winsome Portia of Miss Maire O'Neill really suggest the joy of youth and the poetry of love. As for Mr. Ben Field's Launcelot Gobbo, it is on quite correct lines; while Mr. Gordon Bailey's Antonio is unusually youthful and affecting.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES *and* PHOTOGRAPHS *sent to* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.*

THE LATER STONE AGE MAN AS FLINT-MINER.

(*See Illustrations.*)

AS is mentioned on our page of illustrations dealing with the remarkable Neolithic flint-mine at Spiennes, in Belgium, the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia arranged to begin important excavations on March 2 on the site of Grime's Graves, near Thetford, Norfolk, some 250 hollows which have been found to be openings of shafts sunk by prehistoric Britons seeking flint in the chalk. One of these shafts was investigated in 1870, and there came to light at its bottom several three-foot-high galleries. These facts cannot but call more general attention to the flint-field (the "champ à cailloux") of Spiennes, 2½ miles to the south-east of Mons, which is familiar to students of the prehistoric as the chief Neolithic mining centre of Western Europe, a plateau strewn with flint implements and the "waste" resulting from their fashioning; and yet, until the present time, never the object of thorough scientific investigation. The matter given here is from an article, by M. E. Rahir, published in *Nature*, of France.

It was only in 1867 that the making of a trench in connection with the construction of a railroad brought to light over five-and-twenty vertical shafts in the chalk. MM. A. Briart, F. Cornet, and H. Houzeau de Lehaie published an essay on this discovery. In 1887 Baron Alfred de Loë and M. E. de Munck cleared a shaft nearly 27 feet in depth; and, in 1889, M. L. de Pauw found two superimposed workshops. In 1912 Count Louis Cavens offered generous financial aid, and a complete investigation of the place began, work which should yield thorough knowledge of a mine of the Neolithic—or, Later Stone Age—Period.

Already two shafts have been cleared. These are about 40 feet distant the one from the other. The first is about 52½ feet deep, and has a surface diameter of about 11½ feet; the second is about 46 feet deep, and has a surface diameter of nearly 8 feet. Each is "bell-mouthed," then has a regular diameter of about 3¼ feet. One of them widens out considerably towards the bottom, like an inverted funnel. The material removed from the shafts shows that, after they had been abandoned by the miners, they were used as dump-holes for the waste of the workshops on the surface and near to them, and for the material dug up during the construction of other shafts. The lower part of one of the shafts, for example, was filled up with débris from the galleries—chalk and fragments of flint. On this was a layer of waste about five feet thick from the surface workshops; then some 33 feet of chalk and flints of poor quality—evidently deposited there from a shaft in the making. Finally came a layer of clay about 6½ feet thick, mixed with chalk, fragments chipped from flints, damaged tools, and so on, refuse from a surface workshop. The other shaft also presented towards its mouth waste from a surface workshop.

From the bottom of the shafts galleries are cut in all directions. Pillars of the chalk were left to support the roof, and these vary in diameter and distance from one another according to the requirements of the work. As the miner cut so deep into the cretaceous ground and neglected some ten or so layers of flint before he began his mining proper, it is obvious that it was only at the level chosen that he found flint which satisfied him. The thickness of the layer of flint varied, but was usually from 15 to 20 inches. It was only by lying down to his work or kneeling that the Neolithic miner could extract the desired nodules of flint.

The excavators have cleared a number of passages of chalk, chalky fragments, and flint nodules thrown into them by the miners after they had extracted the flint and were preparing to work in another place. In this "filling," over a stretch of about 110 yards, have been found about 1500 flint picks—Neolithic tools, blunted by the work of reaching and extracting the flint, and discarded by the miners as useless; and, further, numerous fragments of sandstone, which had been used as hammers and rounded by that use. Fragments of pottery have been found in one place only in the galleries; and not a trace has been discovered of the primitive lamps which it is more than likely were employed.

The investigation of the mine, with its clear marks of the Neolithic miners' picks on its chalky walls, has proved on what a grand scale the prehistoric worker of Spiennes plied his craft. To give an idea of this, let it be recorded that the excavators have found, on a space some 18 yards by some 27 yards, 9 shafts, each of a depth of from about 47 feet to about 52½ feet—and this space represents but an infinitesimal part of the "champ à cailloux." The shafts dug at Spiennes by the prehistoric miner may be reckoned by hundreds, even by thousands. Everything was accomplished, too, with nothing more formidable than those rough flint picks of which so many worn-out examples have been found. To realise what this means, it is only necessary to try to work on the chalk with one of the flints!

Study of the walls of one of the shafts showed a number of notches, each designed to hold one end of a piece of wood set horizontally across the pit. The "steps" of wood were not placed parallel, and so formed a rude staircase by which the miners could descend to the galleries and ascend from them. An iron ladder has now been set in this shaft to facilitate the examination of the walls and entry to the galleries. How far does this labyrinth of galleries, with its emptied "reefs" of flint, extend? It is at present impossible to say.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO
"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."
PAID IN ADVANCE.

INLAND. { Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d. / Six Months, 14s. (or including Christmas Number, 15s. 3d. / Three Months, 7s. (or including Christmas Number, 8s. 3d.

CANADA. { Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 11s. 6d. / Six Months, 15s. 3d. (or including Christmas Number, 16s. 4d. / Three Months, 7s. 7d. (or including Christmas Number, 8s. 9d.

ELSEWHERE ABROAD. { Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £2. / Six Months, 19s. 6d. (or including Christmas Number, £1 1s. / Three Months, 9s. 9d. (or including Christmas Number, 11s. 3d.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, in English money; by cheques, crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited"; or by Post Office Orders, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

Photo. Partridge's Pictorial Press.

A PART OF THE ADMIRALTY'S FUEL RESERVE FOR THE BRITISH OIL-BURNING FLEET: NAVAL OIL STORES AT SHEERNESS.

Mr. Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons the other day that this country possesses at the present moment considerably more than three years' peace consumption for the existing oil-burning fleet, and that the Admiralty would store sufficient oil for the conduct of a year's war. This chiefly in answer to the rumours that the British Navy had an exceedingly narrow margin of oil reserve. One item of the supplementary estimate of £2,500,000 for various Naval services for the year 1913-14 was "Increase of oil reserve, £500,000." The White Star Line's Royal and United States triple-screw mail-steamer "Britannic" was launched at Belfast on February 26. She is about 900 feet long, of 50,000 tons gross register, and will accommodate over 2500 passengers, plus a crew of 950.

ABOUT 900 FEET LONG AND OF 50,000 TONS GROSS REGISTER: THE WHITE STAR LINER "BRITANNIC" BEFORE SHE WAS Llaunched.

THE PROCESSION WHOSE END HAD NOT REACHED THE PARK WHEN THE MEETING FINISHED: DEMONSTRATORS, AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE, MARCHING TO WELCOME THE NINE DEPORTED SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR LEADERS.

On Sunday, March 1, a big demonstration was held in Hyde Park by Trade Unionists and Socialists in London welcoming the nine Labour Leaders deported from South Africa. The two imposing processions of demonstrators marched, respectively, from the Embankment and from Cricklewood. The end of the Embankment procession did not reach the Park until the meeting was over. There were nine "platforms," one for each deportee, and at each was carried a resolution condemning the action of the South African Government and calling upon the Home Government to withhold assent to the Indemnity Bill "until the wrongs done to these and other workers in the recent disputes are righted."

THE BOMB EXPLOSION ATTRIBUTED TO MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES: IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SMITH SQUARE: DAMAGED PEWS.

On the night of Sunday, March 1, an explosion took place in St. John's Church, Smith Square, Westminster, opposite Mr. McKenna's house. Investigation proved that a bomb had been used. Some pews were much damaged; the central stained-glass window in the chancel and another at the side were broken; and a piece of cornice fell. The outrage, which, it is suggested, may have been caused by militant Suffragettes, took place in the second row in the gallery, opposite the pulpit. St. John's has been called one of the fifty churches constructed in and about London in the reign of Queen Anne—as a matter of fact, it was begun seven years after the death of that Queen. Our photograph of the famous church of St. Mary-le-Strand is additionally interesting in that it recently celebrated the 200th anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone; an occasion on which the Bishop of London preached. The church stands on the spot on which the famous maypole was set up on April 14, 1661.

THE VAULTS OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAND AS WINE STORE: BARRELS OF WINE BEING PLACED IN THE VAULTS OF THE FAMOUS CHURCH.

By G. K. CHESTERTON.

LAST week I dealt with one of the very few artists and critics of our time who are really grave and genuine in their views. This week I propose to deal with another. Mr. John Galsworthy, a writer of real genius, though of somewhat too rigid a type of originality, has (I believe) written to the *Times* about a number of "barbarities and mean cruelties" which Parliament does not attempt to stop. Personally, if I were asked, I should say that a modern Parliament does not exist in order to stop these things: it exists in order to preserve them. But, anyhow, I will take Mr. Galsworthy's catalogue of complaints as summarised in a weekly paper.

First, I am told he is against "the sweating of women workers." So am I; I am against the sweating of any workers. But the phrase creates a whole crop of questions. To begin with, there is every conceivable kind of bosh and botheration merely in talking about "women workers." How many of us have ever met any women who were not workers? There is a legend of luxurious and lazy women; but is it, to most of us, any more than a legend? Most of us have been on a house-boat, but have most of us been on Cleopatra's barge? Most of us, like Jehu, have driven hard to keep an appointment with a lady; but have most of us found that the lady herself did nothing at all except paint her face and tire her head and look out at the window? Here is the great first fallacy: that women do not work unless they work for a wage. The practical fact is that if we pulled away all the unpaid work of women from under our society, civilisation would sink in utter collapse. The only real problem is whether most women do not find what is called the unpaid work the only work that pays.

The second heading mentioned is "insufficient feeding of children." This evil is a monstrous thing, but not specially a mysterious thing. All of us have been children, and all of us know that we had food because our fathers and mothers had food; that if our mother could not afford tea, we should not have tasted tea; that if our father had not earned his bread, we should not have eaten ours. So when Mr. Galsworthy seems to complain simply that Parliament does not feed the children, I point out to him that the only primary and practical way of doing it is to feed the parents.

Then, apparently, he proceeds to blame Parliament for not preventing the employment of boys on work which practically ruins their chances in after life. I do not feel sure that I understand this criticism, as I have seen it only indirectly, so I will not dogmatise about it. If it means that many young aristocrats are being morally ruined by being pushed into Parliament, I warmly approve and applaud.

I find the fourth complaint against Parliament here stated as "foul housing of those who have as much right as you and I to the first decencies of life." They have indeed; if anything, they have rather more. But may I say something? The first decency of life that you and I would claim would be that nobody should commit the accursed impudence of "housing" us; as if we were rabbits being clapt into hutches and not men building or choosing a house. Does any gentleman ever dream of "housing" any other gentleman? The "first decency" of life is being master in your own house—or, in other words, the freedom to have foul housing if you happen to prefer it.

The next paragraph I find in the summary is so entirely just and sensible that I will quote it entire and without comment: "Consignment of paupers (that is, of those without money or friends) to lunatic asylums on the certificate of one doctor, the certificate of two doctors being essential in the case of a person who has money or friends."

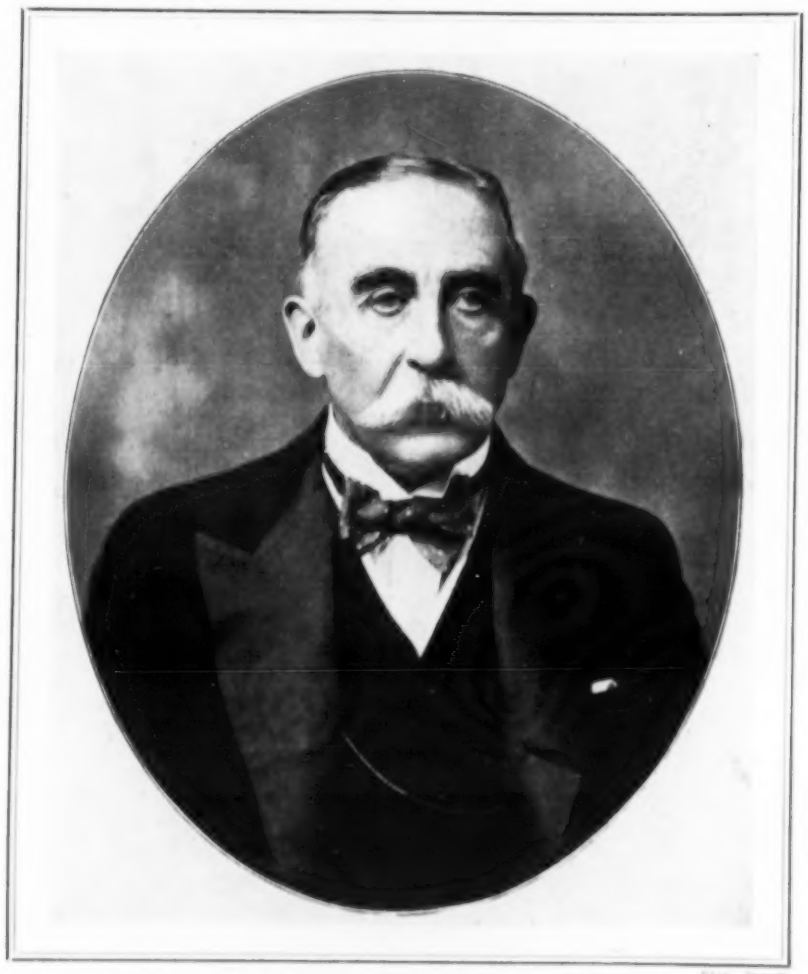
The next two items concern things I cannot judge—whether anyone ought to sell an old horse, and whether it is mutilation to cut off the end of a horse's tail. I can say nothing about these things except that if there is any conceivable cruelty about them they ought instantly to be stopped. But when Mr. Galsworthy says that the flies on a horse would drive a man crazy, I think he falls into a fallacy. He forgets (as a man of genius is so prone to do) that he is not a horse. Mere nervousness is the most individual thing in the world. I have no reason for supposing that a sea-bear would be disturbed by the sound of a slate-pencil, or that a tiger would be irritated with the clatter of a type-writer. How much a horse, otherwise well treated, suffers from such things it is impossible to say and unprofitable to speculate. But that they cannot produce craziness in anything like the human sense is quite certain. What a horse can do at any minute if he chooses is well known to anybody who has been on or behind a runaway horse.

The next complaint against Parliament I find stated as: "Caging of wild things, especially wild song-birds, by those who themselves think liberty the breath of life, the jewel above price." I wish I could find some modern politicians who did really think liberty the breath of life, the jewel above price. If I did, I would point out to them that there are other wild things besides wild song-birds. And I would point out what is the exact difference between a criminal and a canary. Our treatment of animals at the worst restrains their wildness; our treatment of human beings makes them wild. Caging a canary, at the worst, can only tame it; caging a man may madden him.

The last two paragraphs in front of me refer, first to the slaughter of millions of creatures for food by obsolete methods (a phrase I cannot be quite sure of understanding), and the importation of the plumage of birds ruthlessly slain "to decorate our gentlewomen." So far as I can guess, this is a real wrong and scandal. I need hardly say that I am against animals being ruthlessly treated. Also, I am against gentlewomen being decorated. They have their rouge and their hair-dye; why cannot they be content to be disguised?

Now some may suppose that I have copied and commented on all these fragmentary and reported sentences in order to make game of Mr. Galsworthy—or, at least, to make light of him. If they do, they will suppose the exact opposite of the truth. I regard Mr. Galsworthy as one of the two or three truly and tragically honest men who still have genius and still belong to this land. I only wish to point out that, besides being very honest, he is very innocent. He wants to know why Parliament does not forbid the starvation of children. He wants to know why Parliament does not prevent the brutal sweating of women. He wants to know why Parliament allows it to be very difficult for a poor man to find his way to a house, but very easy for a poor man to find his way to a madhouse. Into the other examples I will not enter, for I confess I think the cutting short of a horse's tail less symbolic than the cutting short of a man's life: it is a religious prejudice. But the really interesting thing is that a man as great as Mr. Galsworthy is wants to know why Parliament does not prevent these things; and a man as minute as I am can tell him. I will whisper it in this secret place—Parliament does not exist. There was once such a thing; there is no such thing now at all. It may be that when that red-nosed and resolute Huntingdon squire locked up Parliament and put the keys in his pocket he really locked a portal that will never be unlocked again. I do not know. But I do know that Mr. Galsworthy will get no good out of beating on that closed door.

[Copyrighted in the U.S.A. by the "New York American."]

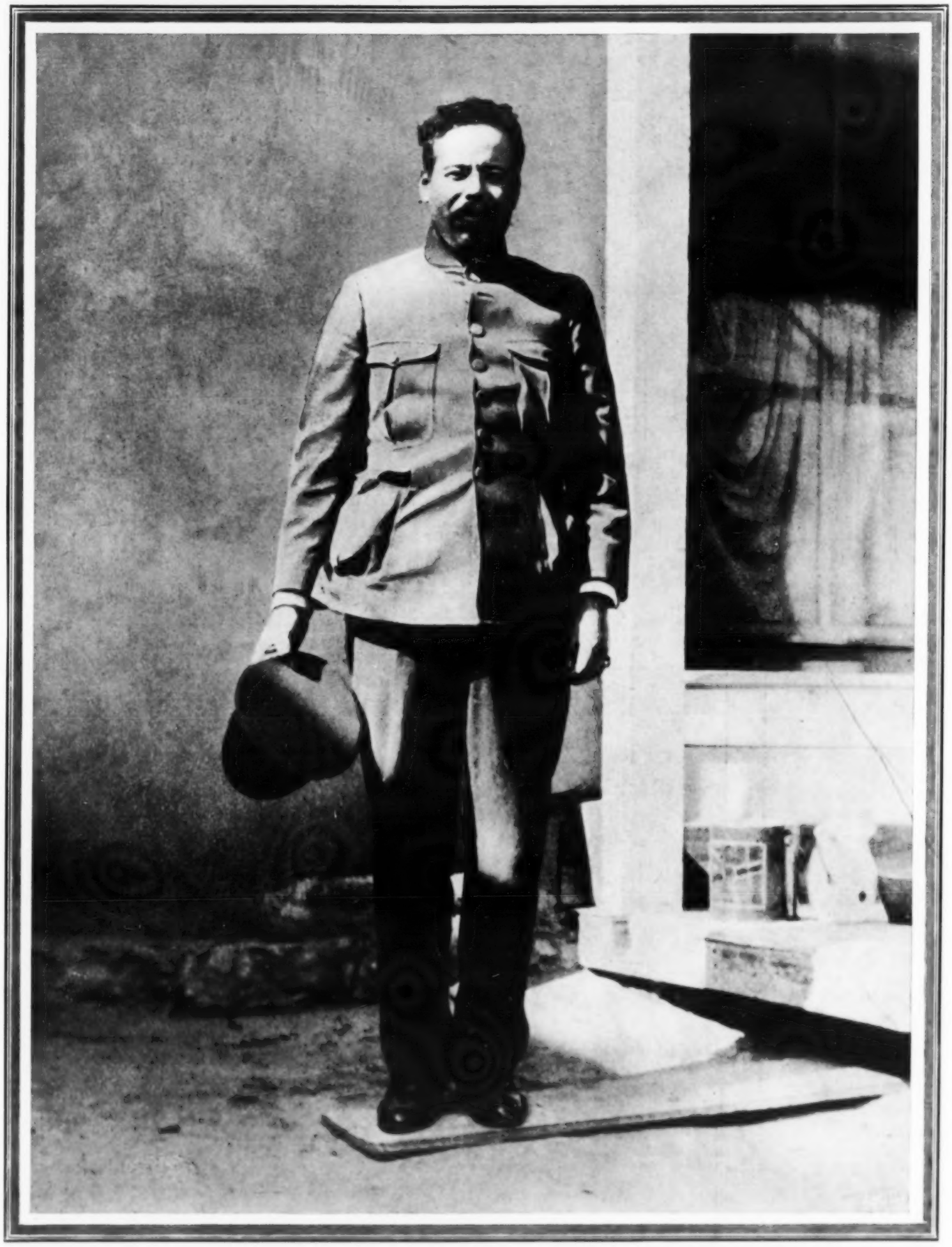


ONE OF THE FEW MEN WHO HAVE BEEN BOTH GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA AND VICEROY OF INDIA: THE LATE EARL OF MINTO.

Lord Minto, who died at Minto House, Hawick, on March 1, was born in 1845, and succeeded his father, as fourth Earl, in 1891. In his younger days the late Peer was a famous rider, especially in steeplechases, and in 1874 he won the French Grand National at Auteuil. Once, at Liverpool, he broke his neck, and his surviving it astonished the doctors. He was for three years in the Scots Guards. After resigning he saw much active service, both as war-correspondent and as volunteer. He served with the Turks against Russia in 1877 (a fact which afterwards in India weighed in his favour with the discontented Mohammedans), also in the Afghan War of 1879, the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and the Riel Rebellion in Canada in 1885. He was Governor-General of Canada from 1898 to 1904, and Viceroy of India from 1905 to 1910. In both countries he was extremely popular, and in India he carried out, in co-operation with Lord Morley, important constitutional reforms. Lord Minto was one of the four Peers who bore the Canopy at the Coronation of King George.

THE CASE OF MR. BENTON: THE NOTORIOUS MEXICAN REBEL LEADER.

Photograph by Thompson.

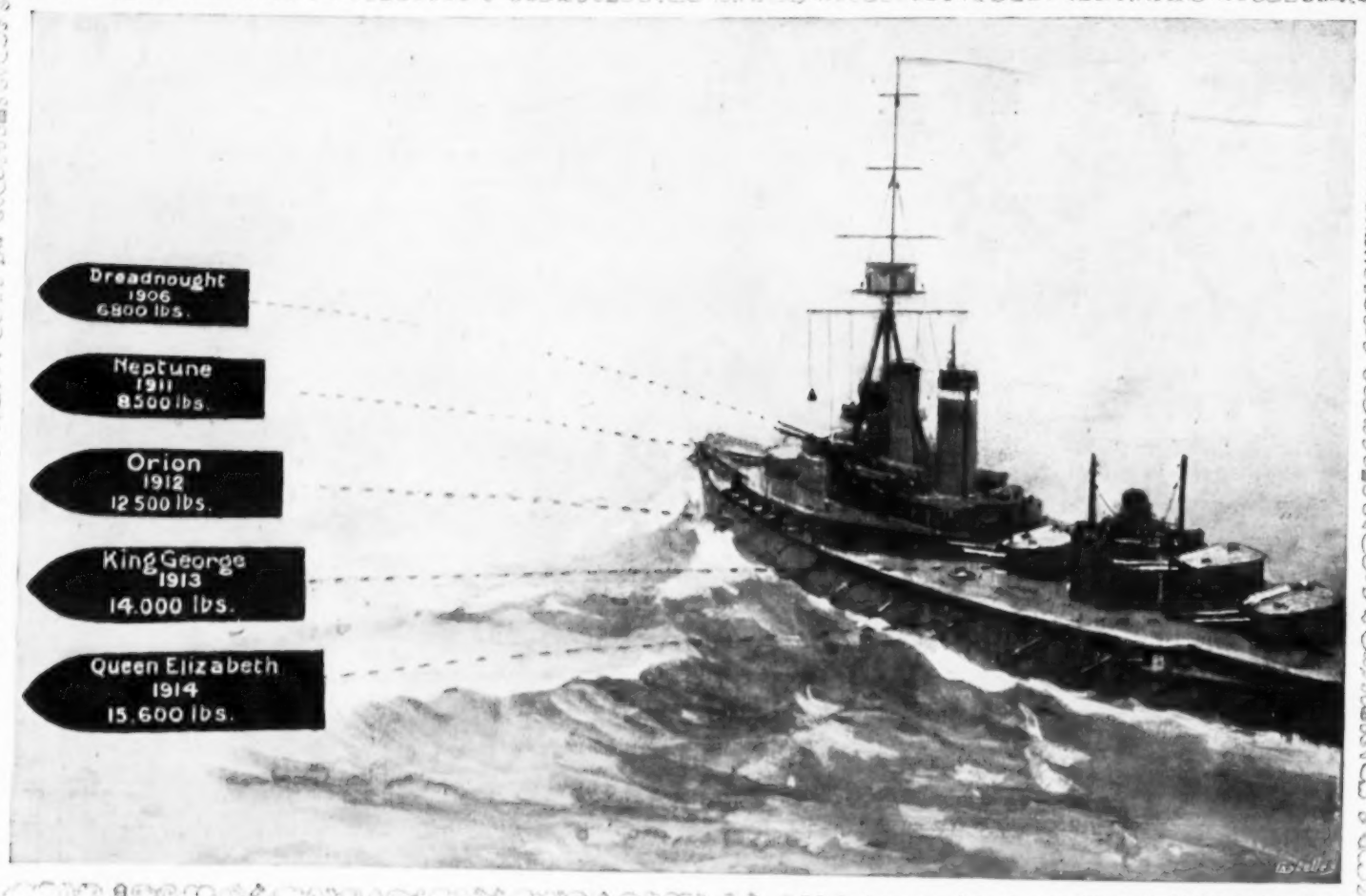


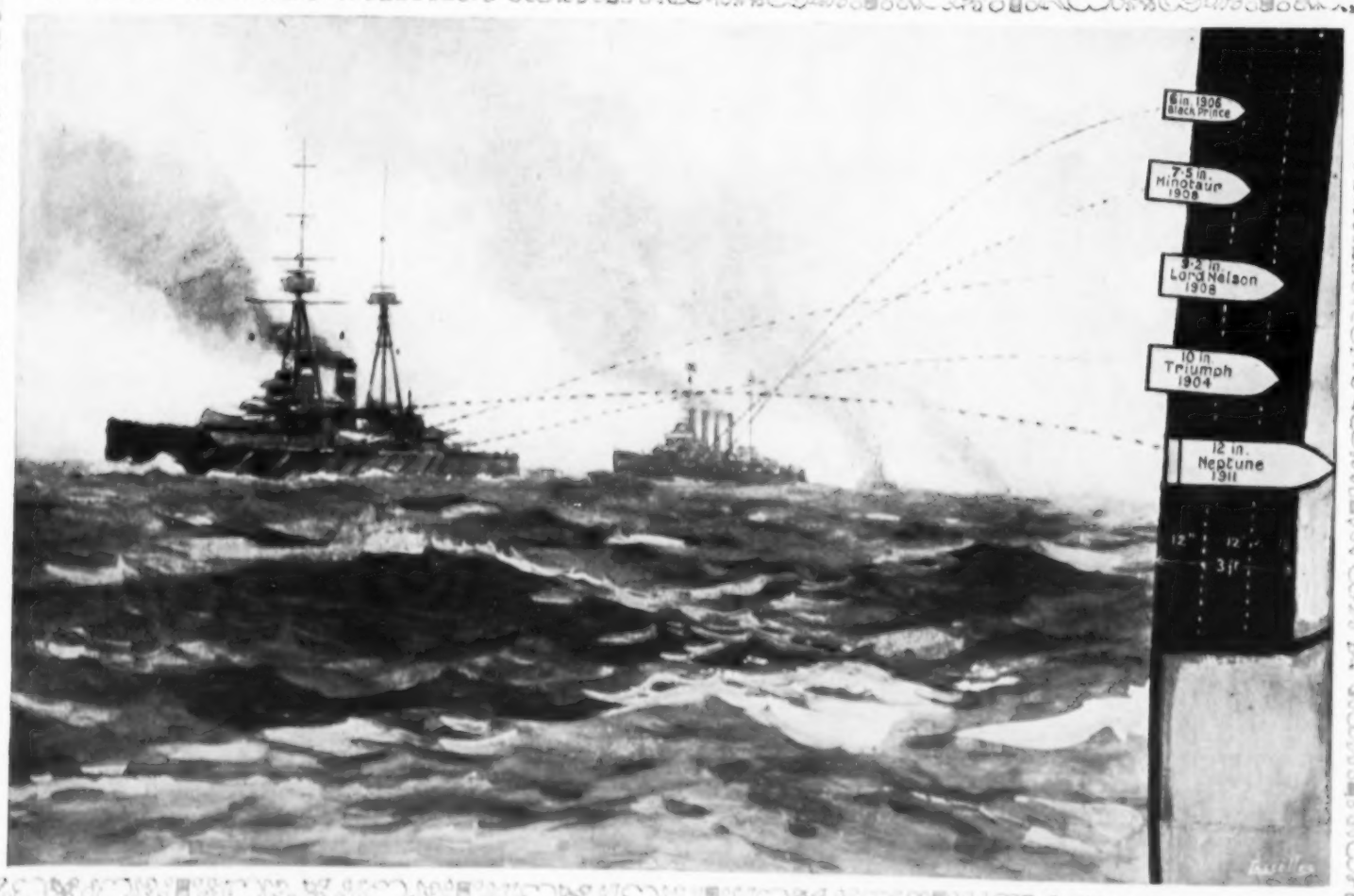
MUCH IN EVIDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE END OF A BRITISH RANCHER IN MEXICO, THE MANNER OF WHOSE DEATH IS A MATTER OF QUESTION: GENERAL VILLA.

Throughout the present trouble in Mexico nothing has aroused greater attention than the death of Mr. W. S. Benton, a British rancher, who, according to a report, was court-martialled and shot on February 17 by order of the Mexican rebel leader, General Villa. There is uncertainty as to the manner of Mr. Benton's death. The Mexican "official" account stated that the rancher, who visited General Villa at Juarez to remonstrate with him on destruction wrought on his ranch by soldiers, was condemned on two counts—for attempting armed violence against General Villa and for assisting General Huerta. Both charges were denied by Mr. Benton. The British Government communicated at once with the Government of the United States; because it was deemed that the United States alone could, in this instance, exercise influence to discover the truth and get justice done. General Villa has refused to hand over the body to the American Consul for examination; and General Carranza has informed the authorities at Washington that they have nothing to do with Mr. Benton, as he was a British subject. Many say Mr. Benton was not formally executed, but shot down in the presence of, if not by, Villa. Sir Edward Grey recently stated in the House that the difficulties put in the way of investigation created the strongest presumption of a desire to conceal the truth, and that the British Government did not intend to let the matter rest.

POWER OF THE BRITISH NAVY: BROADSIDES AND PENETRATION.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING, R.B.A.





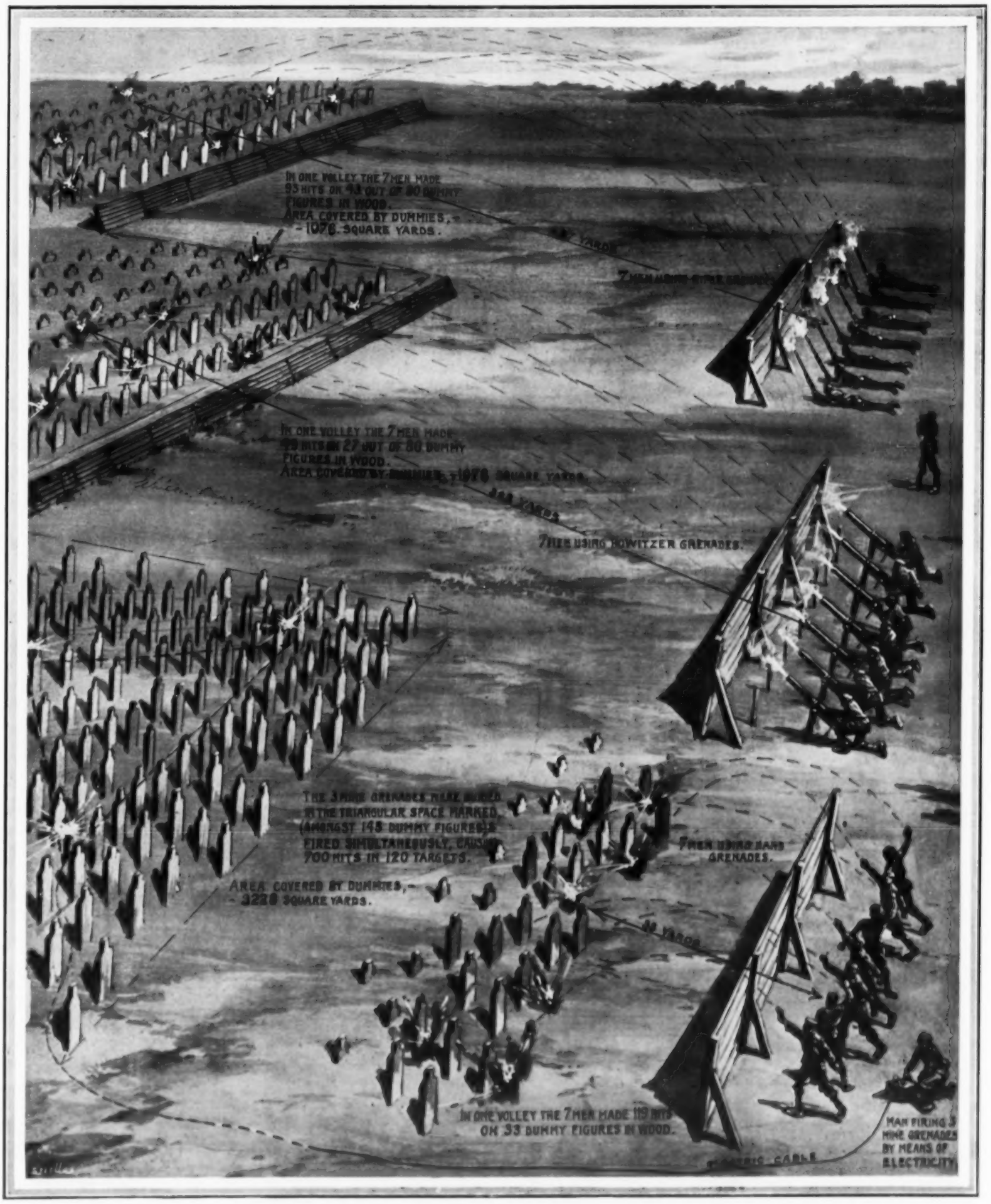
1. FROM THE "DREADNOUGHT," WITH HER TOTAL OF 6800 LB., TO THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH," WITH HER 15,600 LB. WEIGHT OF BROADSIDES FIRED BY BRITISH FIGHTING-SHIPS.

2. THE PENETRATIVE POWER OF BIG GUNS OF BRITISH WAR-SHIPS. A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RESULTS OF TESTS MADE, AT 5000 YARDS, AGAINST 36 INCHES OF WROUGHT IRON.

With the British Navy and its strength so much under discussion, interest cannot fail to be taken in the diagrammatic drawings here given. In the case of the upper illustration it may be noted that the "Dreadnought, with eight 12-inch guns, fires a total broadside of 6800 lb.; the "Neptune," with ten 12-inch guns, a broadside of 8500 lb.; the "Orion," with ten 13·5-inch guns, a broadside of 12,500 lb.; the "King George V.," with ten 13·5-inch guns, a broadside of 14,000 lb.; and the "Queen Elizabeth," with eight 15-inch guns, a broadside of 15,600 lb. A Navy League table takes for the "Dreadnought" not the broadside of eight guns, but the weight fired by the ten guns of the armament. The penetration figures are from a Navy League table.

PROVING THE POWER OF LETHAL WEAPONS: DEADLY MISSILES TESTED.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



CERTAIN TO BE USED IN ANY FUTURE WAR: RIFLE, HOWITZER, HAND AND MINE GRENADES, AND THE HITS THEY MAKE.

Count Witte, the famous Russian statesman and financier, talking to Dr. E. J. Dillon, for the "Contemporary Review," has said: "All the best brain-work of the most eminent men is focussed on efforts to create new lethal weapons, or to make the old ones more deadly." That is, perhaps, but a slight exaggeration: hence the undoubted interest in such drawings as that here given, concerning which we print the following additional notes. It is evident that when another war comes grenades will play an even greater part than they have hitherto. The examples illustrated are those of the Copenhagen Défenseur Company, and the experiments were made on that firm's proving-ground. After the third volley fired by the men using rifle-grenades, 72 dummy figures had been hit by 168 projectiles. Each grenade carries 72 projectiles, which spread out over a wide area. It is fired from an ordinary service rifle; and its cap is so sensitive that the missile explodes before it has time to penetrate the soil. After the fourth volley with the howitzer-grenades, 68 figures had been struck by 143 projectiles. Each of there grenades used contains 215 projectiles, can also be thrown by hand, and is well suited to close-quarters fighting, as the projectiles spread only forward and to right and left, away from the thrower. The safety-catch is released automatically after the missile has covered nine yards. The mine-grenade contains 400 projectiles. It rises to some three feet above the ground before it bursts. One form of hand-grenade is the same as that used with the howitzer; the other contains 190 projectiles. The projectiles of this grenade fly in all directions, and it can only be thrown from a protected position.

Photo. Russell.

MR. ALFRED NOYES,

The well-known Poet, who, it is said, has accepted a Professorship in America.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES

Photo. Lafayette.

MR. F. R. RADCLIFFE, K.C.,

Who has been appointed County Court Judge for Oxfordshire.

Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE MR. P. C. GATES,

Who was Recorder of Brighton for over thirty years.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. G. F. BARWICK,

Who has been appointed Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum.

IT was recently reported that Mr. Alfred Noyes had accepted the post of Professor of English Literature at Princeton University, New Jersey. His latest book of poems, "The Wine Press: A Tale of War," is a poignant study of Balkan horrors and a powerful indictment of war.

Mr. Francis Radcliffe succeeds the late Sir Thomas Snagge as County Court Judge on the Oxfordshire Circuit. Since 1904 Mr. Radcliffe has been Recorder of Portsmouth.

Photo. Lafayette.

THE NEW EARL OF MINTO,

Elder Son of the late Peer, and formerly known as Viscount Melgund.

Lord Minto is succeeded in the Earldom by his elder son, Viscount Melgund, who was born in 1891, and is a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards; formerly he was in the Lothians and Border Horse Yeomanry. The late Earl (of whom we give a portrait on "Our Note Book" page) married, in 1883, Mary Caroline, daughter of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey. Lady Minto is a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Mary. Her younger son, the Hon. Gavin Elliot, was born in 1895, and she has three daughters. Lady Eileen Elliot, the eldest, is unmarried; the second is Viscountess Errington, wife of Lord Cromer's eldest son; and the third, Lady Charles Mercer Nairne, is a daughter-in-law of Lord Lansdowne.

Mr. Charles Ramsay Devlin, who died recently at Ottawa, had been Minister of Mines, Fisheries, and Colonisation in Quebec since 1907. He was for three years in the House of Commons as Member for Galway, but resigned and returned to Canada in 1906.

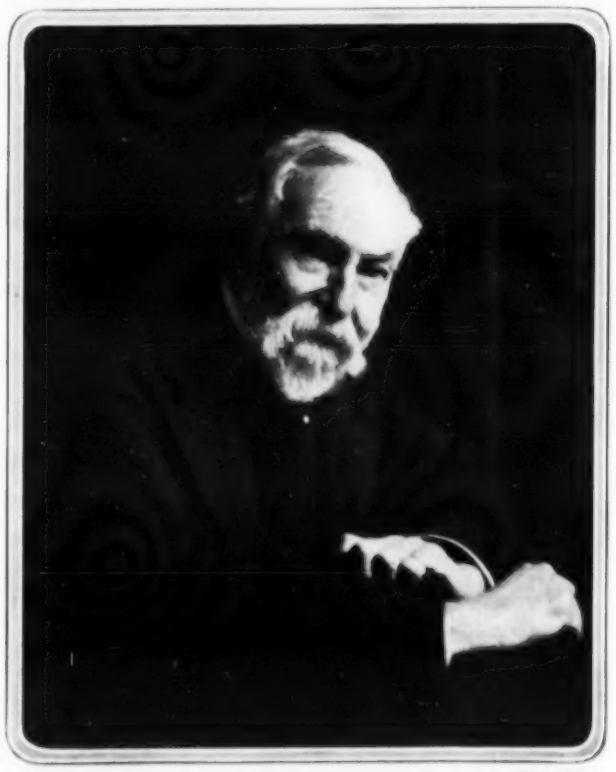
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE HON. C. R. DEVLIN,

Minister of Mines, Fisheries, and Colonisation in the Government of Quebec.

Dr. Ormsby, who succeeds the new Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich as Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, is Assistant Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He has been Bishop of Honduras and Central America and Chaplain of the British Embassy Church in Paris.

Few details are to hand, at the time of writing, as to the arrest of Mr. J. S. Bowskill, a Baptist missionary, by the Portuguese authorities at San Salvador, West Africa, during the recent disturbances among the natives. The British Consul at Boma was instructed to investigate the affair.



A KING OF CARTOONISTS: THE LATE SIR JOHN TENNIEL, THE FAMOUS "PUNCH" ARTIST AND ILLUSTRATOR OF "ALICE IN WONDERLAND."

Sir John Tenniel joined the staff of *Punch* in 1850, and for fifty years (until his retirement in 1901) only a few numbers appeared without some drawing of his in them. As a *Punch* cartoonist he showed Lord John Russell as a giant-killer going to kill a giant in the person of Cardinal Wiseman. His last, "Time's Appeal," on Jan. 2, 1901, was a call to international peace. Among his most famous cartoons were "Dropping the Pilot" (the Kaiser dismissing Bismarck) and that on the Indian Mutiny, "The British Lion's Vengeance on the Bengal Tiger." Sir John Tenniel also won very wide fame by his immortal illustrations to Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice Through the Looking-Glass." He was born in 1820, and died two days before his ninety-fourth birthday. He had been a widower for some years. He was knighted in 1893.

Mr. Philip Chasemore Gates, who died recently at Brighton, will be much missed there. He became Recorder of Brighton in 1879 and resigned three years ago. He was called to the Bar in 1850.

As Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum, Mr. George Frederick Barwick succeeds Mr. A. W. K. Miller, who has retired. Mr. Barwick has been Assistant Keeper, and Superintendent of the Reading Room, since 1900.

Canon Driver's tenure of the Chair of Hebrew at Oxford covered a period of transition and progress in Biblical criticism, much of which was due to his influence. He succeeded Dr. Pusey in 1883. The best-known of his works is his "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," published in 1891, and now in its ninth edition.

Miss Louisa Aldrich-Blake, who has been appointed Acting Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women, is one of the few women doctors practising in general surgery. She is surgeon to the New Hospital for Women in Euston Road, and to the Medical Mission Hospital at Canning Town, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE CANON S. R. DRIVER,

The Eminent Biblical Scholar, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford.

Mr. G. W. Currie, who won the Leith Burghs seat for the Unionists, is a member of a well-known firm of chartered accountants, Messrs. Martin, Currie, and Co., on whose business he has travelled much in America. He is a strong Tariff Reformer. His father was the late Rev. James Currie, LL.D., of Edinburgh, where Mr. Currie was born in 1870. While at the University there he was prominent in athletics.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, recently arrived back at Adelaide in his ship, the *Aurora*. He has given a thrilling account of his experiences, and of the death of his comrades, Dr. Mertz and Lieutenant Ninnis. Mr. Mawson was born at Bradford in 1882. He is Lecturer in Geology at the University of Adelaide, and Curator of Minerals in the Museum there.

BISHOP ORMSBY,

Who has been appointed Archdeacon of Lindisfarne.

THE REV. J. S. BOWSKILL,

The British Baptist Missionary arrested by Portuguese Officials in San Salvador.

MISS L. B. ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D.,

Who has been appointed Acting Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women.

MR. G. W. CURRIE, M.P.,

Who Gained the Leith Burghs for the Unionists at the recent Bye-Election.

DR. DOUGLAS MAWSON,

Who recently arrived at Adelaide on his Return from his Antarctic Expedition.

"WAR" IN ULSTER: SHAM FIGHTING THAT SHOULD NEVER BECOME REAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

1. TYRONE VOLUNTEERS OF THE U.V.F. ON MANOEUVRES: MEN RUNNING FORWARD TO COVER DURING AN "ATTACK."

2. IN THE FIRING-LINE DURING THE TYRONE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS' MANOEUVRES: A SECTION WHICH WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION.

3. IN RETREAT: VOLUNTEERS CROSSING A BRIDGE TO TAKE UP A NEW POSITION.

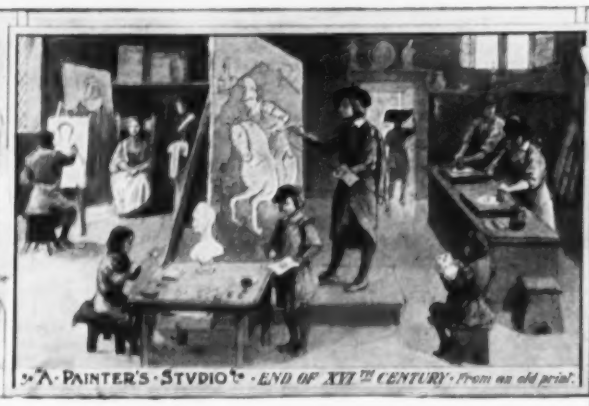
4. ATTACKING A HILL AT RANFURLY: TYRONE VOLUNTEERS FIRING BLANK CARTRIDGES DURING THE MANOEUVRES.

5. WOMEN OF ULSTER PREPARED TO TAKE THEIR PART IN "CIVIL COMMOTION": VOLUNTEER NURSES ON THE MARCH.

Nearly two thousand men of the 4th (Dungannon) Battalion of the Tyrone Regiment of the Ulster Volunteer Force, with one hundred transport-waggons, took part in field manoeuvres on a large scale held recently in Dungannon Park, which was lent for the purpose by the Earl of Ranfurly. The first part of the proceedings took the form of a mimic battle, and the troops were afterwards inspected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Ulster Volunteers, Lieutenant-General Sir George Richardson. The Tyrone Regiment numbers 10,000 men, in five battalions. Ambulance sections and women's nursing corps in connection with the regiment are under the charge of Dr. F. C. Mann. The total strength of the Ulster Volunteer Force is now 110,000. They have been offered the services of over a dozen aeroplanes with pilots.

ART, MUSIC & THE DRAMA

"AFTER THE GIRL," AT THE GAIETY: MR. LEW HEARN AS MR. PITT.
Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.



"A PAINTER'S STUDIO" · END OF XVITH CENTURY · *From an old print.*

"AFTER THE GIRL," AT THE GAIETY: MISS ISOBEL ELSOM AS DORIS.
Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.

MUSIC.

AT Covent Garden last week Mme. Berta Morena made a first appearance in London as Isolde. While it can hardly be said that her voice will compare in volume with that of leading exponents of the part, the attraction of her acting was very great. Herr Keise was seen and heard to advantage as Kurwenal, and Mr. Coates handled the score with supreme skill, though, as is usual, there were moments when the orchestra was too powerful for the singers. In consequence of the immense success of "Parsifal," the Grand Opera Syndicate is arranging to give two extra performances of the opera on Monday and Tuesday next. That a winter season should be prolonged is surely without precedent in this country. At the same time the circumstances are exceptional.

Mr Bronislaw Huberman gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall last week, and played the solo part in the Beethoven and Mendelssohn violin concertos. His performance was in every way satisfactory; one might hesitate to describe it as illuminating. The London Symphony Orchestra was directed on this occasion by a newcomer, Herr Carl Schuricht, from Frankfort, who conducts the Imperial Orchestra at Wiesbaden, and the Ruehl Choir in his native city. He created a very deep impression. Not only did he direct the concerti with complete skill and understanding, but he gave the Brahms Symphony in C minor in fashion that roused a critical audience to enthusiasm. Herr Schuricht is one of the men who not only grasp the ultimate significance of music, but can convey the most varied moods to a sensative orchestra. The London Symphony Orchestra as a musical instrument upon which a great conductor can play is second to none in this country, and its response to the newcomer was magnificent. Why is it that no Englishman comes forward to give us such agreeable surprises?

Mme. Ilona Durigo made a very happy first appearance in London last week at Bechstein's. She has an extremely beautiful contralto voice, a finished method, and the gift of getting at the heart of every song she sings. It seems rather daring to say of a newcomer that her art is perfect, for the medium of little more than a dozen songs may not be large enough to justify the statement. But unless one is much mistaken, Mme. Durigo is one of the few singers whom no lover of fine singing can afford to overlook.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.

"AFTER THE GIRL," AT THE GAIETY: SERENADING THE REVUE GIRLS AT THE SUMMER GARDEN, BERLIN.

A successful performance of Gounod's "Redemption" was given last week by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall. The chief parts were excellently sung by Messrs. Ivor Foster, Lloyd Chandos, and George Parker, and by Mesdames Phyllis Lett and Carrie Tubb. The work is what might be expected from one of the greatest masters of melody born to France in the nineteenth century.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

THERE is this much to be urged for Mr. Maugham's "Land of Promise"—that it is worth a dozen average plays, and that it shows him not merely devising an entertainment which will please the thoughtless, not merely writing for the market, but really wrestling with a subject of moment, putting thought and feeling as well as ingenuity and the cheaper sort of wit into his work, tackling life and drama and the clash of character. It says something, too, for Mr. Maugham that he has chosen pioneer life in Canada for his theme, and has not glossed over the hardships and roughness which are among its features. We even swallow the unlikelihood of the heroine's agreeing in desperation to marry the boorish hired man, and settle down to watch the issue of such a mésalliance. But, alas! at this point Mr. Maugham drifts off into artificiality, gives us the Petruchio and Katharine imbroglio brought up to date, then loads the husband with misfortunes, and so presents both properly subdued for the conventional happy ending. If the drama itself thus tails off unconvincingly, it provides from first to last fine opportunities for acting. Miss Irene Vanbrugh's suggestions of temper, abhorrence, and shuddering compliance exemplify the most consummate art; and one admires the cunning of author and manager in selecting a player like Mr. Godfrey Tearle for the part of the truculent wife-tamer. Miss Marian Ashworth gets the right touch for the vixenish ex-barmaid; and Mr. George Tully does marvels as a British bricklayer who finds Canada a paradise.

(Other Playhouses Noted Elsewhere in the Number.)

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.

"AFTER THE GIRL," AT THE GAIETY: THE PITTS AND FREDDY CHARLSTON OBJECT STRONGLY TO HAVING THEIR BAGGAGE SEARCHED IN THE CUSTOMS HOUSE ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

"JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDALS": PROTESTING CITIZENS IN TOKIO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ABIKO.

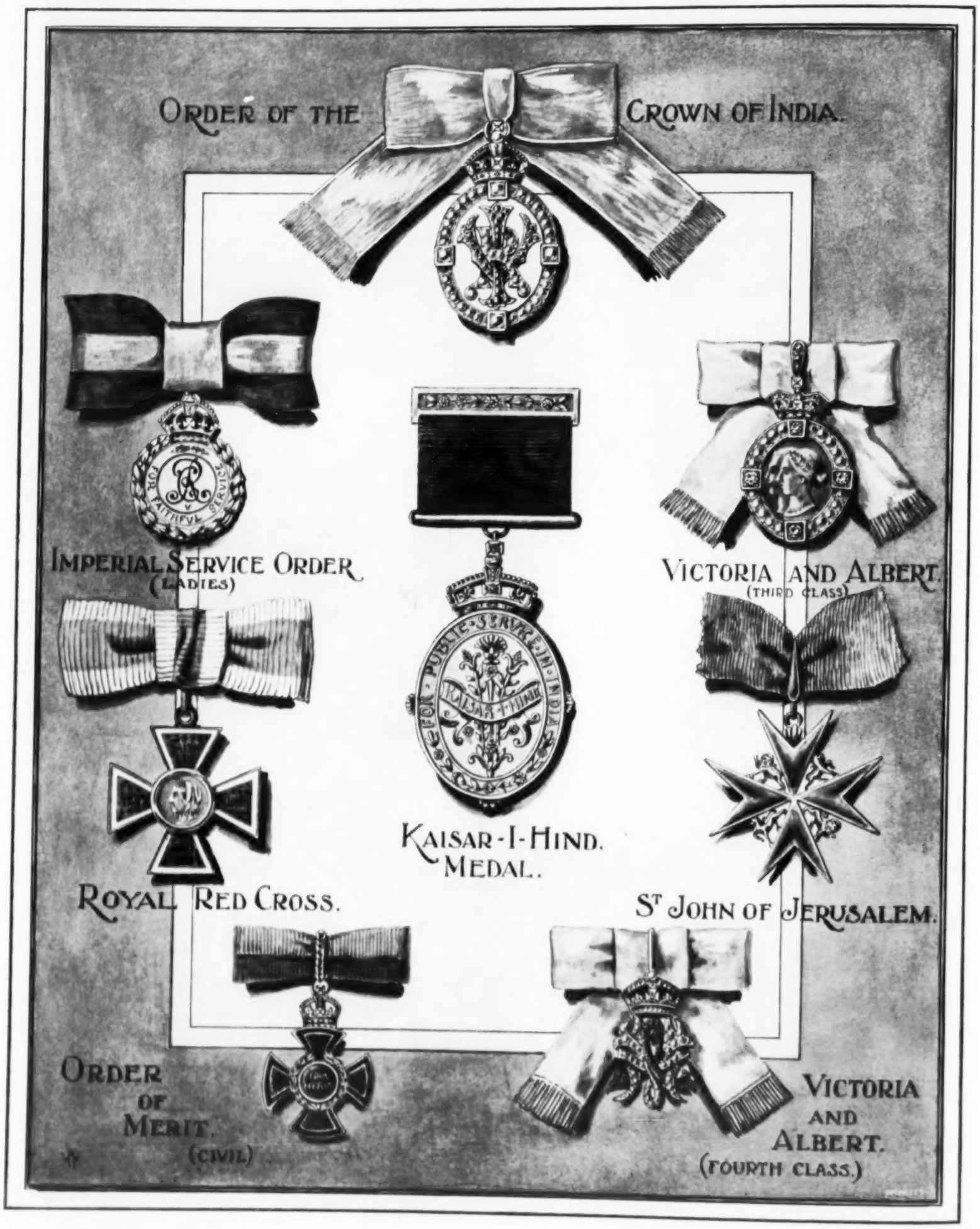
1. JAPANESE DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HEAVY EXPENDITURE ON THEIR COUNTRY'S NAVY: SOME OF THE CROWD AT THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN TOKIO.

2. AFTER THE POLICE AND MILITARY HAD BEEN CALLED OUT: JAPANESE SEEKING TO BREAK DOWN THE GATES OF THE ENCLOSURE LEADING TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, IN TOKIO.

There have been scenes of great excitement in Tokio in connection with the so-called "Japanese Naval Scandals," a vote of censure in connection with which the Opposition parties introduced into the Lower House of the Japanese Diet on February 10, only to see it defeated by forty-one votes. During the debate in the House, there was actual fighting between members. When the news of the rejection of the vote became known outside, the crowds tried to break down the gates of the enclosure leading to the Houses of Parliament, and its attitude was so threatening generally that the police and military were called out. Three thousand police guarded Parliament. The "scandals" concern alleged corruption amongst Japanese naval officials; and there is opposition to the heavy expence of the Navy. On the day mentioned, there was an anti-Government mass meeting of 50,000 people in Hibya Park, Tokio. Later, it was reported that five naval officers were under detention by the Navy Department.

HONOURS FOR LADIES: DECORATIONS BRITISH WOMEN MAY WIN.

ILLUSTRATIONS BASED ON THOSE IN BURKE'S PEERAGE BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. HARRISON, THE PUBLISHERS; INFORMATION BY COURTESY OF HERALDS' COLLEGE AND MESSRS. SPINK, OF PICCADILLY.

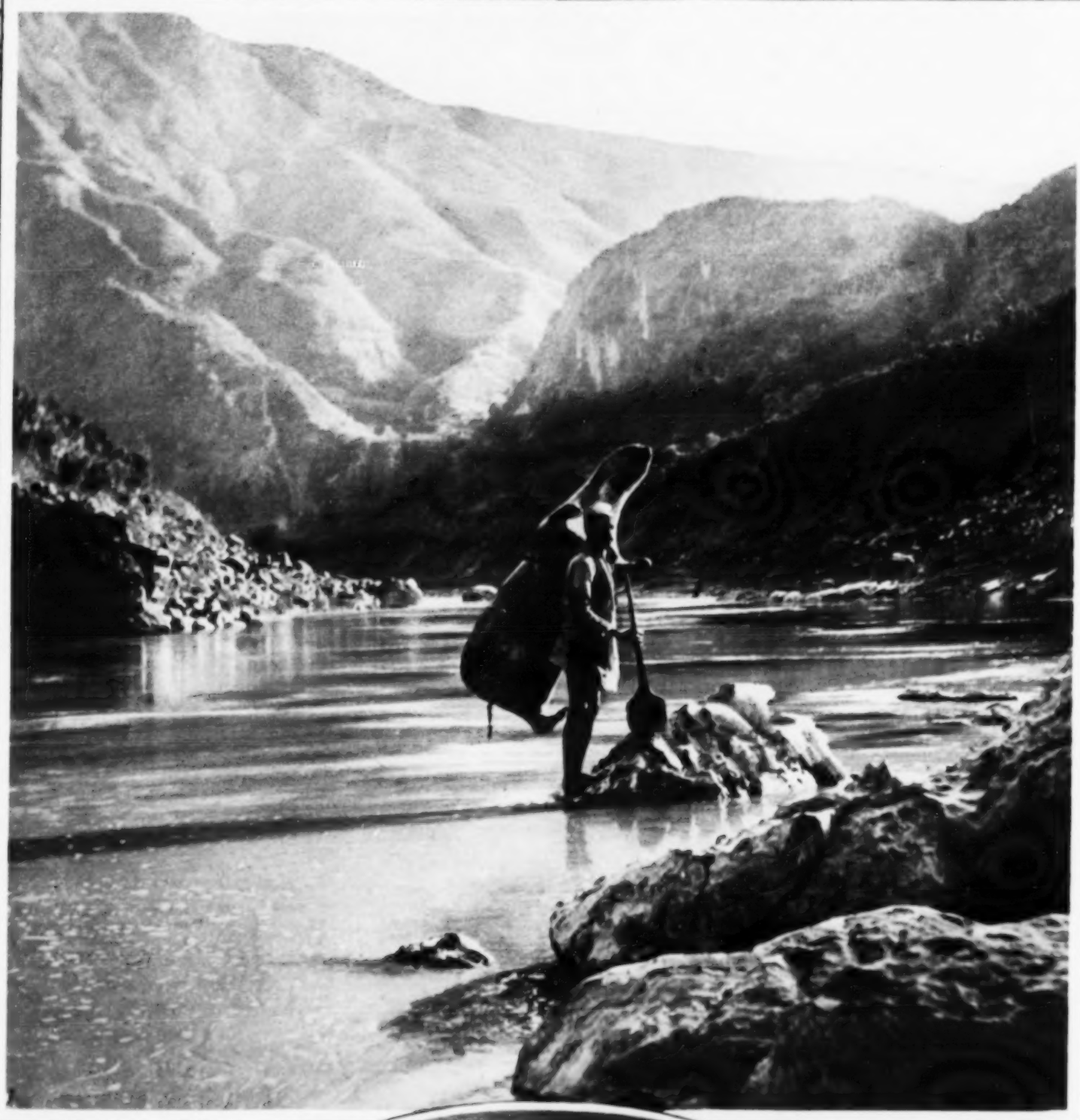


ALL AWARDABLE TO LADIES: THE ORDER OF MERIT; THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA; THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER; THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT; THE ROYAL RED CROSS; THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL; AND THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

There has been a good deal of talk lately on the fact that women do not figure in Honours Lists, and from this it might be assumed that there are no decorations British women may win and wear. This is by no means the case: they may receive, indeed, all the Orders illustrated on this page. With regard to the Order of Merit, for instance, it will be recalled that this coveted distinction was awarded to Miss Florence Nightingale, and there is no reason whatever why other ladies should not be decorated with it. The Imperial Service Order, which ranks next to, and immediately after, the Distinguished Service Order, and before the fifth class of the Victorian Order, is actually made in two forms—one for men, and the other for women. The Victoria and Albert is worn by women only—the first and second class by royalties, the third and fourth class by other ladies. The Crown of India is for ladies only. The Kaisar-i-Hind medal, which may be won by women, was instituted to reward important services in the advancement of the public interests of the Indian Empire. The Royal Red Cross is for service rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, badges of which may be worn generally in England, does not confer any rank, style, title, or precedent.

THE BLOWN-OUT-BUFFALO "BOAT": AT A FERRY IN THE PUNJAB.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PHOTOPRESS.



1. WITH HIS "BOAT" UPON HIS BACK: AN INDIAN FERRYMAN WITH HIS INFLATED BUFFALO-SKIN, IN "THE LAND OF THE FIVE RIVERS."

2. THE PASSENGER ASTRIDE THE SKIN; THE FERRYMAN FLAT ON IT, PADDLING AND STEERING WITH HIS HANDS AND FEET: A BLOWN-OUT-BUFFALO "BOAT" IN USE.

The correspondent who sent us the photographs here reproduced says of them: "The 'animal' is no more than an inflated buffalo-skin, much used for crossing all rivers of the Punjab or for journeying down stream. The passenger seats himself astride the blown-out skin, while the ferryman stretches himself flat on his stomach on it and paddles and steers with his hands and feet. Quite a safe raft may be made by fastening together several inflated skins; this device is known by the name of 'Shinag.'"

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

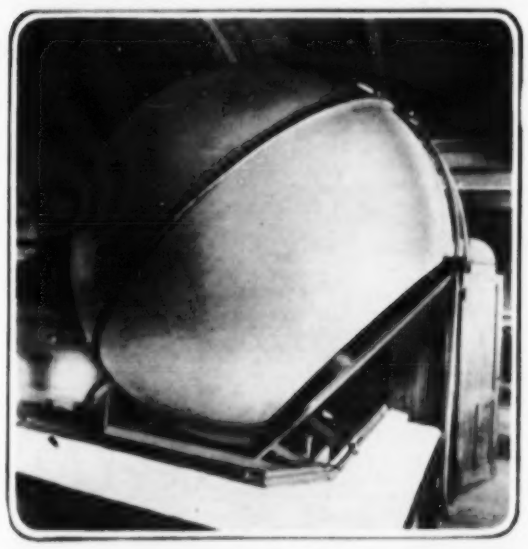
The Horoscope. XVI th cent.

The Love Philter. XVII th cent.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

HEALING WATERS.

FOR nearly two thousand years, people have resorted to certain natural springs for relief from diseases among which we need only mention gout and skin affections. Without going into the Biblical instances of Jordan and the Pool of Bethesda, the Baths of Helouan in Egypt were celebrated long before the Emperor Hadrian took his gout thither, and the *thermae* of the Romans started the popularity of half the water-cures in Europe. For many centuries, men were accustomed to benefit by these natural remedies without troubling themselves as to how the healing process was effected; but with the coming of the scientific age they became more curious, and the result of their inquiries has led to many changes of opinion among the learned.



A DEVICE IN WHICH IMITATION STARS FOLLOW THE PATHS OF THE REAL STARS IN THE SKY: THE CELESTIAL SPHERE FROM THE WEST, SHOWING THE ENTRANCE—THE BLACK BAND REPRESENTS THE SOUTH POLAR RING.

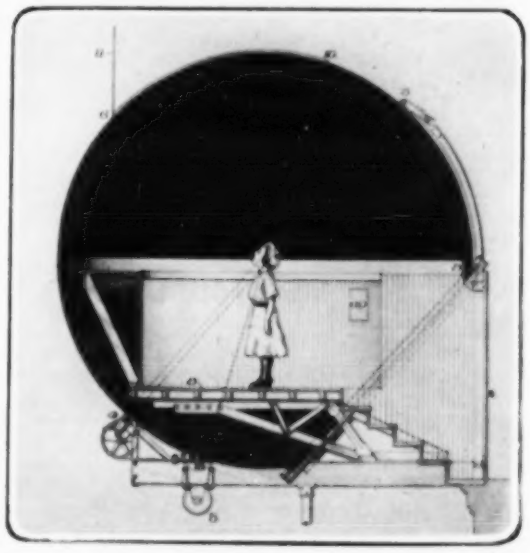
THE CELESTIAL SPHERE, AT CHICAGO, IN WHICH ARE REPRESENTED 692 STARS, VENUS, MARS, JUPITER, SATURN, THE SUN, AND THE MOON: THE DOORWAY TO THE REVOLVING DEVICE AND STEPS LEADING TO THE OBSERVER'S PLATFORM.

The Celestial Sphere illustrated is in the Museum of the Academy of Sciences, Chicago, and is so constructed that an audience of about fifteen people may enter it at once. The door of the device having been closed and the eyes having become accustomed to the darkness, representations of the stars become evident. The sphere may be rotated at will by means of electricity; and, for example, after all the stars above the horizon at the moment have been seen, the "heavens" may be made to move and other constellations will begin to appear at the east, pass overhead, and set in the west, following paths exactly similar to those followed by the real stars in the sky. The sun rises in the form of a small electric light, which so illuminates the interior of the sphere that the stars are no longer seen. With the use of this sphere, which is the invention of Professor Wallace W. Atwood, it is possible to become familiar with all the constellations visible in the latitude of Chicago, and the stars of the first, second, third, and fourth, and some of those of the fifth magnitude are represented—to the total number of 692. In addition to the fixed stars, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the Sun, and the Moon are represented. The sphere is of light galvanised sheet-iron, and has a diameter of fifteen feet. Its equator line rests upon three wheels. Celestial spheres for other localities would, of course, be placed at other angles, and certain other constellations would be represented. In the diagram-illustration, the figures refer to the following: 1, 2. South Polar ring at entrance; 3. Upper wheel supporting sphere; 4. One of two lower wheels which support the sphere and are propelled by motor; 5. Electric motor; 6. North Pole of the heavens; 7, 8. Horizontal table; 9. Observer's platform; 10. Switchboard; 11. Electric wire; and 12, 13. Ecliptic, or the Sun's apparent path.

Photographs by Fleet Agency.

The first science whose aid was invoked to solve the problem was naturally chemistry. If the waters of a particular spring were found to exercise a medicinal effect on the person drinking them, it was argued that it must be because they contained certain drugs in solution which could be discovered by analysis. When put to the test, the drugs in question were detected easily enough, although they hardly seemed equal to the task assigned to them. Mineral salts, such as the sulphates of the alkalies and the alkaline earths, free sulphur, salts of iron and arsenic, and more rarely a trace of phosphorus, about made up the tale. These drugs, when freely "exhibited," to use the old medical phrase, in a concentrated state entirely failed to produce the same effect as the natural springs, and medical men were, therefore, driven to attribute the curative powers of these last to their excessive dilution. The drug, it was argued, which, taken in quintessence, produced either a harmful effect or none at all, became beneficently operative when diffused throughout an astonishing quantity of water and imbibed very slowly. The argument must have been pleasing to the homœopathists, but was upset by another observed fact. When the waters of a medicinal spring were bottled and taken by the patient in his own home, they did not produce the same effect as when drunk at the source itself, and this became more evident the longer they were kept. As has been lately said, it was as if they had a life of their own which gradually died out when they were imprisoned in habitations made by man.

Driven away from this explanation, our medical advisers had recourse to others. The rising science of hygiene was brought into court, and at first seemed quite equal to the occasion. The regular life, simple fare, and unaccustomed exercise which people hitherto inured to the insanitary conditions of town life were compelled to follow when they found themselves at a "cure," were responsible for most of its beneficial effects. This theory was pushed to its fullest extent by certain German doctors who, in the sergeant-major spirit of their race, insisted upon so dragooning their patients that every hour of their lives when on cure was as strictly marked out as in a regiment in barracks. The general advance of luxury, however, has almost put an end to this, and visitors to a cure now manage to eat nearly as many heavy meals, to keep as untimely hours, and to flirt as much as anywhere else without paying much attention to the denunciations of the "Herr Doktor." Perhaps the fact that even when not on cure they enjoy fresh air and exercise to an extent undreamed of by their forefathers accounts for the fact that they are not, as a rule, a penny the worse. Lately, however, another and a younger science has stepped in to help out the failure of its elders. Most curative waters—notably those of our own Bath and the French Plombières—are more or less radio-active, and give off appreciable quantities of the so-called inert gases of which helium may be taken as the type. This explains, as M. Charles Moureu, a member of the Institute and Professor at the High School of Pharmacy in Paris, lately pointed out in an address to a Congress at Madrid, every one of the facts above mentioned; for the emission of helium attends in every case the explosion, so to speak, of the radio-active elements, and the "decay" of these last is, in most cases, comparatively rapid. Now radium and its congeners have, for good or ill, a most marked effect on the human organism, and if we suppose that the waters in question are charged with the emanations proceeding from them, we can readily understand their medicinal effect. Moreover, to quote again from M. Moureu, not only will the atmosphere in the neighbourhood of a radio-active source be rich in helium and other gases of the kind, but a patient put to soak in a bath of the water drawn from it will be taking them in in the most natural and convenient way. Thus is explained why the peculiar properties found in water fresh from a spring vanish in time from the same water when bottled, and why a visit of some length to the source results in cures not effected by any other means. Why the radio-active substances should have such effects on the organism, must be discussed another time.—F. L.

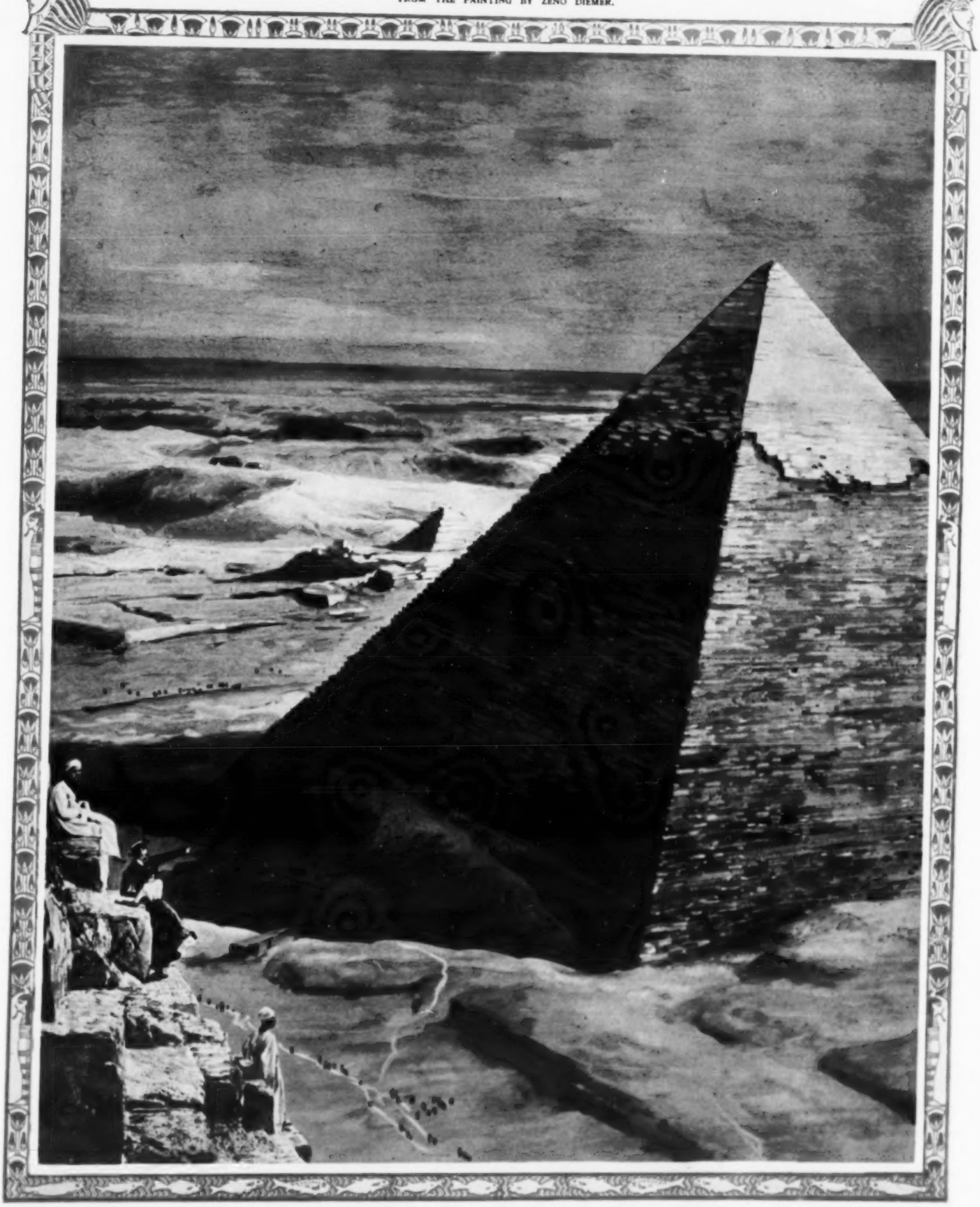


A DEVICE IN WHICH IMITATION STARS FOLLOW THE PATHS OF THE REAL STARS IN THE SKY: A NORTH-SOUTH SECTION OF THE DEVICE, SHOWING ITS WORKING, THE OBSERVER'S POSITION, AND SO ON.

THE INVENTOR, WITH HIS ARM RESTING ON THE HORIZON-TABLE, POINTING OUT SOME OF THE CONSTELLATIONS: INSIDE THE CELESTIAL SPHERE.

HARD BY ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

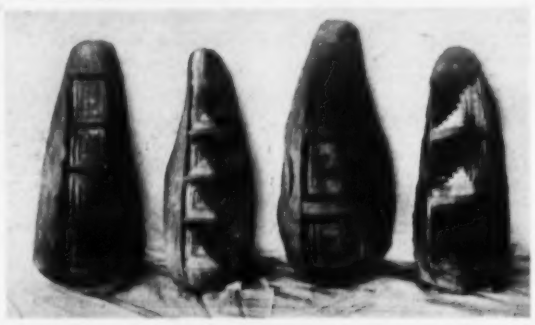
FROM THE PAINTING BY ZENO DIEMER.



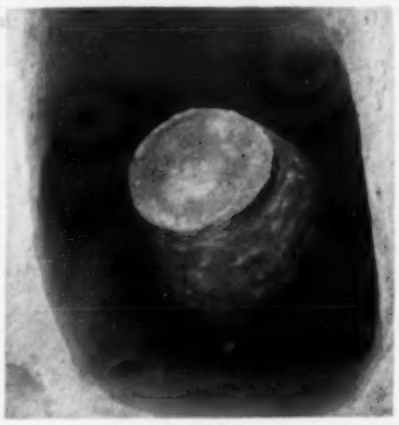
VIEWED FROM THE GREAT PYRAMID OF CHEOPS: THE PYRAMID BUILT BY KHAFRA, EGYPTIAN KING OF THE FOURTH DYNASTY.

Khafra, son and successor of Cheops, and of the Fourth Dynasty, built the small temple behind the Great Sphinx and the second of the three Pyramids of Gizeh, an illustration of which is here given. That statue of him which is in the Gizeh Palace shows, said Mariette, that "six thousand years ago the Egyptian artist had but little more progress to make." The pyramid built by Khafra is rather smaller than the Pyramid of Cheops: for the length of its base is 700 feet and its height 450 feet. The Great Pyramid, which originally was 481 feet high, and each of whose sides measured about 756 feet, is the only one remaining of "the seven wonders of the world." The Khafra Pyramid is inferior in workmanship to the Great Pyramid, but was given fine appearance by the fact that the lowermost section was made of casing of granite from the First Cataract. There are over a hundred pyramids in Egypt, and it is generally accepted that they were tombs of kings. They were so planned as to ensure permanence, concealment, and security from violation: they were hermetically sealed, showing no indication of the place in which the mummy rested.

SIGNS OF THE HISTORY OF THE 3000 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST



Here are seen mummified ibises, in black and white ceremonial wrappings, from the Sacred Ibis Cemetery at Abydos, birds as carefully "preserved" as royalties. The interlacing of the black and white bands recalls Plutarch's statement that the ibis was thought, from its blended black and white feathers, a relative of the moon.



This shows a large baked-pottery vessel of the Fourth and Fifth Dynasty in position before its removal from a huddled body which lay beneath it. At Abydos are oval tombs with crouched bodies surrounded by pots, some of which are very coarse like this one; others are of better material, even with painted ornaments. Most are of red colour with a black rim. The huddled body was found beneath the pot illustrated, beside which was the small rough pot and a few beads.

This is a cake of bread from Deir-el-Bahari, and is probably from 3500 to 4000 years old. It is one of the discoveries made by the Egypt

Here is seen Hatshepsut, "the Queen Elizabeth of Egypt," and that country's greatest Queen. Her life was one long record of kingly deeds. She discarded feminine attire, wore the crown and an artificial beard, and, it is said, gave favour to any ambassador calling her "His Majesty."

These bas-reliefs are from the temple of Queen Hatshepsut, at Deir-el-Bahari, which is really a tomb-chapel in memory of the royal personages buried in the adjoining sepulchre. Hatshepsut appropriated the edifice, allowing to the men of her family only the space strictly necessary. Everywhere on her temple walls she had engraved and painted pictures illustrating her chief acts. Other signs, too, reveal the forcible personality of this Queen, the most dominant monarch of her dynasty.

Beneath the head of this representation of Hathor, the cow goddess, stands the dead king, whom she protects; the living king, whom she nourishes, kneels beneath her. She is the nourishing mother of the ruler as she is of Horus, to suckle whom she left her cave and went to the marshes. The statue is life-size, and is the largest and most beautiful cult image yet discovered intact in its shrine.

Merenptah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, is here seen playing draughts, in a vignette which is above the Seventeenth Chapter, Book of the Dead, from the Osireion, with its mysterious inclined passage leading to some unknown sacred goal beneath the Temple of Kings, dedicated to Osiris.

Sety's Temple, the rear of which seen from the Osireion, is here shown, is situated at Abydos where every great Egyptian desired to be buried, as, co

ENLARGING THE MODERN'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE EGYPTIANS OF OLD: UNEARTHED EVIDENCE OF TH

To quote a very interesting article, by Mr. James Baikie, which appeared not long ago in the "National Geographic Magazine," of Washington, by whose courtesy we make these reproductions: "In the wonderful record of exploration which has restored to us the civilisation of the great pre-classical nations, there is no more remarkable chapter than that which tells of the resurrection of ancient Egypt. . . . The science of Egyptology, which is slowly and patiently reconstructing for us the ordered history of the 3000 years before Christ, and enabling us to see the types of men, the manner of life, the forms of government, the religious customs and beliefs of period after period, from the very dawn of Egyptian nationality, is specifically a growth of our own time." From other articles in the same magazine we add the following notes: The Sacred Ibis Cemetery at Abydos compares with all other burial-places as the Tombs of the Kings compare with all other human cemeteries, and as the Apis Tombs compare with all other animal burial-places. The clay sarcophagi of the birds, which resemble in some respects canopic jars, but are much larger, are in many instances thoroughly well made and are exquisite in shape and quality of material. They are generally large enough to hold easily

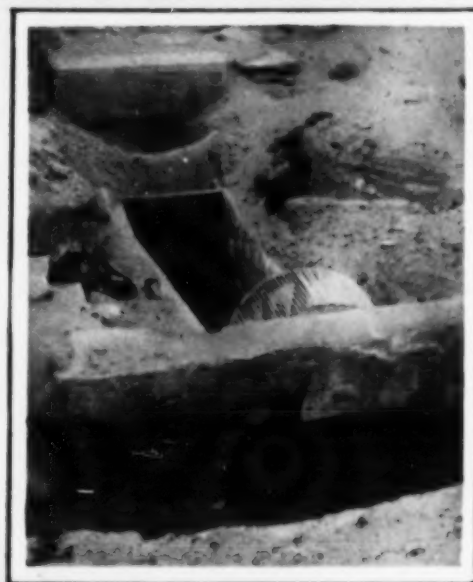
DISCOVERIES REVEALING A GREAT CIVILISATION LONG DEAD.

Exploration Fund in its endeavours to enlarge our knowledge of the ancient Egyptians. Deir-el-Bahari is west of the Nile, at Thebes.

This vase, from Abydos, contained seventy-three mummified cats. The cat was venerated by the Egyptians as "Aelurus," a deity represented with a human body and a cat's head. According to Diodorus, whoever killed a cat in Egypt was punished by death. Another statement is that the Egyptians worshipped the cat as a symbol of the moon, from the dilation and contraction of its pupils, symbolical of the waxing and waning of the night-goddess.

These jars filled with mummified birds are seen in position in the Sacred Ibis Cemetery at Abydos. It was in the form of an ibis that Thoth, inventor of astrology and mathematics, escaped from Set, the Evil god of the Underworld, and the ibis was dedicated to him. To kill an ibis was to commit murder.

These lines of pottery at the royal tombs, Abydos, prove the point that modern investigation holds no site to have been really explored until every scrap of pottery it yields has been collected, numbered, and studied, and the earth and sand put through a sieve. The result of this laborious investigation is that, instead of a confused mass of facts, we are presented with a coherent picture of the history and life of the various periods of Egyptian history.



This mysterious sloping passage in the Osireion certainly does not lead to an ordinary royal tomb. Possibly it led to the underground sanctuary of Osiris, or even a subterranean chamber in which, in the days of Moses, the mysteries of Osiris were celebrated.

taining the tomb of Osiris, it was very sacred soil. Here Sety I. erected a great temple to be his last resting-place. It was completed by his son, Rameses II.

This photograph shows the Hathor shrine, found at Deir-el-Bahari. The cow goddess is a perfect likeness of the living animal, reddish-brown in colour. Traces remain of the gold that covered head, neck, and horns. Between the curving horns is the lunar disk, surmounted by tool plumes.

This is described as "Vignette and Seventeenth Chapter, Book of the Dead, from sloping passage, Osireion." The walls of this building are decorated with portraits of the god Osiris, and the texts contain constant homage for his cult of the resurrection. No one doubts that the Osireion itself was built in honour of this god of the future life. Its inscriptions deal almost exclusively with the after life.

RULERS AND THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT; THEIR RELIGION, THEIR LIFE, AND THEIR ARTS AND CRAFTS.

fifty or more full-grown birds. To kill an ibis was to commit murder and bring upon oneself capital punishment. The reason for this is the bird's identification with Thoth, through whose magical wisdom Osiris was brought back to life. Hawks, shrews, jackals, and at least one beetle are known to have been buried in this ibis cemetery; because all of them were intimately connected with the myth of Osiris and the cult of the resurrection. The hawk was sacred to the sun-god ruler of the celestial world; the shrew was sacred to Horus, who tore out his own eye, the seat of the soul, and gave it to Osiris, his father, in order to renew his life; the jackal guided the dead to the field of the blessed; the beetle was pre-eminently the living representative of a resurrection life. The jackal was sacred to Anubis, who, in the myth of Osiris, was one of the chief deities concerned in winning immortality for the human race. For the rest, we may add that there is need of haste with regard to archæology in Egypt; for that extension of the arable district of the country which is an economic necessity does not tend to preserve the signs and symbols of the long-dead civilisation. Among the agencies engaged in the work of unearthing old Egypt, the Egypt Exploration Fund is conspicuous and worthy of all support

DUG OUT WITH FLINT PICKS! IN A PREHISTORIC FLINT-MINE.

(See Article on Page 360.)

USED BY A NEOLITHIC MINER: A FLINT PICK (NEARLY 8 IN. LONG).

SHOWING MARKS MADE BY THE FLINT PICKS OF LATER STONE AGE MINERS SEEKING FLINT: A PIECE OF CHALK FROM THE SPIENNES MINE.

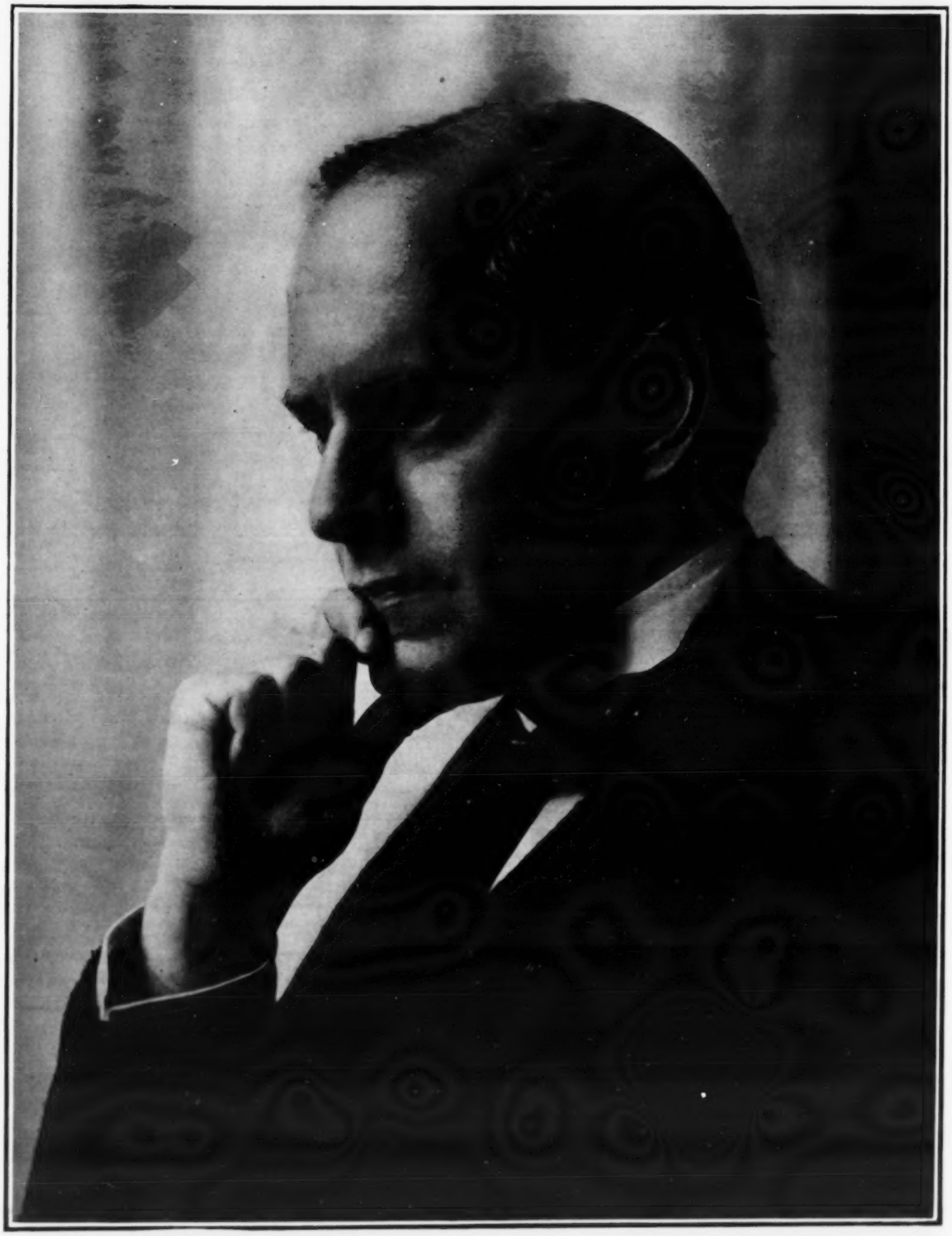
USED BY A NEOLITHIC MINER: A FLINT-PICK (NEARLY 9 IN. LONG).

SHOWING PILLARS OF CHALK LEFT TO HOLD UP THE ROOF, AND FLINT NOT WORKED: IN A GALLERY OF THE NEOLITHIC FLINT-MINE AT SPIENNES.

The Prehistoric Society of East Anglia arranged to begin important excavations on the site of Grime's Graves, near Thetford, Norfolk, on March 2. These Grime's Graves are some 250 hollows, in a pine-plantation, which it has been decided are the openings of shafts sunk to a depth of some 40 feet by prehistoric Britons seeking flint from the chalk. One of them only has been the subject of research, and that over forty years ago. From the bottom of the shaft ran several three-foot-high galleries. This fact lends additional interest to excavations which have been in progress for some while on the "flint-field" (the "champs à cailloux"), of Spiennes, Belgium. This plateau is the chief Neolithic (or Later Stone Age) mining centre of Western Europe. Two shafts are already cleared. From the bottoms of these shafts, galleries are cut in all directions, and there the Neolithic men found flint of the desired quality. Pillars of chalk were left to support the roof. In a space of about 100 yards were found 1500 flint picks—Neolithic tools blunted by the work of reaching the flint and extracting it and discarded by the miners as useless. The miners in question could only work lying down or kneeling. On a space some 52 feet by 78 feet, the excavators have found nine shafts, each of a depth of from 45-52 feet, and this space represents but an infinitesimal part of the "champs à cailloux": indeed, the shafts dug at Spiennes by Neolithic miners searching for flint in the chalk may be reckoned by hundreds, even by thousands.

PROTESTER AGAINST PARLIAMENTARY METHODS: A FAMOUS WRITER.

CAMERA-PORTRAIT BY E. O. HOPPÉ.



"PARLIAMENT . . . WORKS WITHOUT SENSE OF PROPORTION, OR SENSE OF HUMOUR": MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY.

Mr. John Galsworthy, the famous novelist and playwright, wrote a remarkable letter to the "Times" the other day. In the course of this, he said: "We are a so-called civilised country; we have a so-called Christian religion; we profess humanity. We have a Parliament of chosen persons, to each of whom we pay £400 a year, so that we have at last some right to say: 'Please do our business, and that quickly.' And yet we sit and suffer such barbarities and mean cruelties to go on amongst us as must dry the heart of God." He then cites "a few only of the abhorrent things done daily, daily left undone"; including sweating of women workers, insufficient feeding of children, foul housing, export of horses worn out in work, caging of wild things, and slaughter for food of millions of creatures every year by obsolete methods. He goes on to say: "One and all, they are removable. . . . I say that it is rotten that due time and machinery cannot be found to deal with these and other barbarities to man and beast. . . . Parliament . . . works without sense of proportion, or sense of humour. Over and over again it turns things already talked into their graves; over and over again listens to the same partisan bickerings. . . . And all the time the fires of live misery that could, most of them, so easily be put out, are raging."

SEEN BY THE KING: THE UNITED STATES' NATIONAL GAME—AT CHELSEA.

SKETCHES BY FRANK REYNOLDS, R.I., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE GAME.

THE BALL GAME BETWEEN THE NEW YORK GIANTS AND THE CHICAGO WHITE SOX: FRANK REYNOLDS'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE BASEBALL MATCH.

To the great pleasure of the United States, which seems to regard the Royal action as more valuable than many a Diplomatic move, the King went to Chelsea last week and witnessed a baseball match—or, to use the correct expression, a ball game—between the Giants, of New York, and the White Sox, of Chicago, very famous exponents of the national game of their country. The White Sox were successful, with five runs to four. The fielding of both sides was remarkable. As to baseball itself, it may be said with truth, although we believe its exponents do not care overmuch for the comparison, that it is in many respects a glorified form of the old English game of rounders. The spectators sit behind wire netting, as a stray ball might cause considerable damage. A remarkable feature of the game is the so-called "coach." It is his business to dance along the boundary line, "barracking" for his side and, particularly reminding their opponents of their faults at critical moments, in the hope that he will "steal the striker's goat," that is to say, his nerve, at the psychological instant. After the game last week the players lined up before the King and cheered heartily.

ON THE TRACK AND ACROSS COUNTRY: ATHLETICS AND SPORT.

Photographs by Sport and General, and Topical.

A RECORD FOR THE UNIVERSITY TRACK: MR. A. N. S. JACKSON WINNING THE MILE AT OXFORD IN 4 MIN. 22 3-5 SEC.

The Oxford University Sports took place recently on the Iffley Road ground. The chief event of the first afternoon was the mile, in which there was a struggle between the British and American Olympic runners, Mr. A. N. S. Jackson, of Brasenose, and Mr. N. S. Taber, of St. John's. Jackson won by 5 yards, his time (4 min. 22 3-5 sec.) being a record for the track.

AN OCCURRENCE THAT DOES NOT HAPPEN AT EVERY MEETING: THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF JACKSON'S RECORD IN THE MILE.

A BIG FIELD FOR THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP: THE START FOR THE TEN-MILE RACE AT NIGHTINGALE FARM, GUILDFORD.

The Southern Counties Cross-Country Championship was run a few days ago at Nightingale Farm, near Guildford, lent for the purpose by Mr. F. Blake. The course, a little over ten miles in all, consisted of laps of varying length. The winning team were the Herne Hill Harriers, who had all their twelve men home before any six of other clubs. They have been five times runners-up, and three times third, and their victory was very popular. The individual winner, that is, the first man home, was Mr. A. H. Nichols, of the Surrey Athletic Club (the holders).

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE POINT-TO-POINTS.

The Prince of Wales, who is, we need hardly recall, an undergraduate at Magdalen College, attended the college Point-to-Point races held recently at Bletchington.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF THE ETON STEEPLECHASES: THE WINNER OF THE JUNIOR STEEPLECHASE, MR. V. J. WHEELER, AT THE WATER JUMP.

The water jump is generally the great feature of a school steeplechase, being of such a character that practically none of the competitors can clear it. The result is very amusing, and the spectators naturally congregate at this point of the course. This was evidently the case when the Eton College steeplechases were held the other day.

THE WINNER OF THE SENIOR STEEPLECHASE AT ETON: MR. H. G. C. STREATFEILD.

The steeplechases at Eton took place on Saturday, February 28. The senior race was won by Mr. H. G. C. Streatfeild, the junior by Mr. V. J. Wheeler.

New Treasures for the Nation: Fine Enamels, of the Barwe

REPRODUCTIONS SPECIALLY MADE FOR "TH

"THE DELUGE", BY JEAN COURTOIS (COURTEYS) (DIED 1586) A TAZZA.

"THE BEARING OF THE CROSS", BY NARDON (OR LEONARD) PÉNICAUD (1495-1513)—A PANEL.

"THE HIGH PRIEST RENDING HIS G

"THE CREATION OF EVE; THE TEMPTATION;
PIERRE REXMONT, 1561 ACTIVELY AT WORK

"THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI"; SIGNED BY SUSANNE COURT—A PANEL.

"MONKS PLAYING BOWLS (FOREGROUND); ST. ARTHON
OF THE SIEUR DE CHATILLON; ARMS OF JEAN DE
SIGNED "L. L." (LÉONARD LIMO

The British Museum has been enriched by the fine collection of Limoges and other enamels formed by the Rev. A. H. Sanxay Barwell, a Canon of Chichester, who died recently and bequeathed the works to that institution. Some typical examples are here reproduced. With reference to the artists represented, we may make the following notes. Jean Courtois (or Courteys) enamel-painter of Limoges, died in 1586, and in all probability was a younger brother of Pierre Courteys, one of the best enamel-painters of Limoges. Some believe that the numerous works bearing the initials "I. C." are his, but one authority, at all events, thinks it may be that these are by Jean de Court. Nardon Pénicaud came of a famous family of fifteenth and sixteenth century artists. He himself was born in 1495 and died in 1513. Pierre Courtois (or Courteys) made the largest enamels which ever came out of Limoges—twelve oval medallions with life-size figures of the Virtues and the O façade of the Château of Madrid, built by Francis I. and Henry I range, it is thought, from 1550 to 1568, and he is believed to Rexmont) was one of the most famous sixteenth-century Limoge

e Barwell Collection, Bequeathed to the British Museum.

MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

EST RENDING HIS GARMENTS" A PANEL.

"TWO AGES OF MAN", BY PIERRE COURTOIS (COURTEYS) (DIED CIRCA 1602) A PANEL.

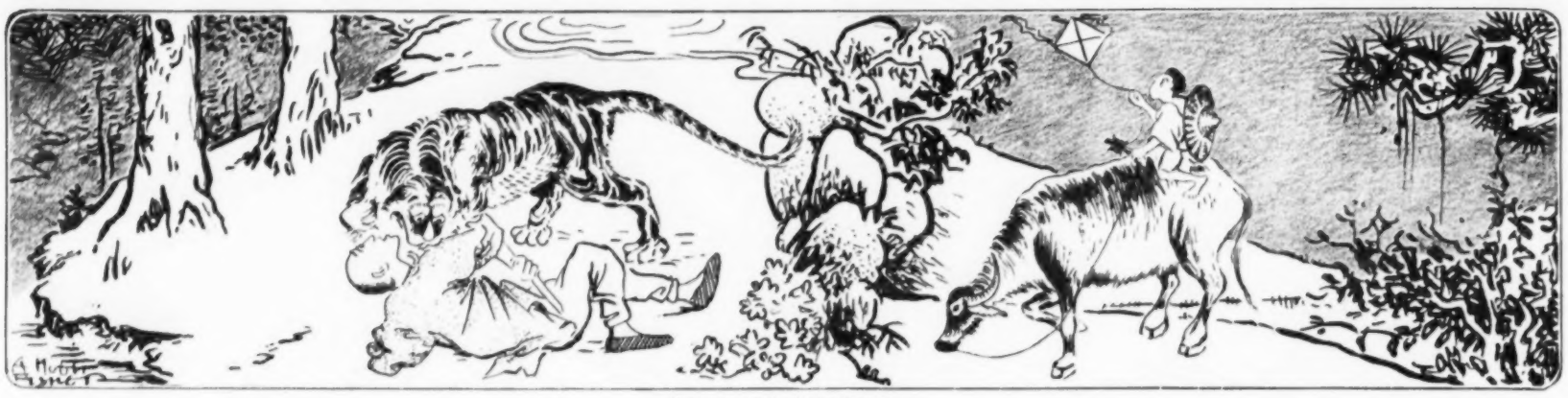
"JOSEPH RECEIVING HIS BRETHREN", BY JEAN COURTOIS (COURTEYS) DIED 1586) A PLATE.

THE TEMPTATION, THE FALL, ETC.", SIGNED BY ACTIVELY AT WORK FROM 1534-1582) A SALVER.

ND); ST. ANTHONY OF VIENNA DEFLECTING THE ARROWS S OF JEAN DE LAUGEAC, BISHOP OF LIMOGES, 1532-1541. — (LEONARD LIMOSIN) 1536 A PANEL.

"THE BEARING OF THE CROSS", BY JEAN COURTOIS (COURTEYS) DIED 1586) A PANEL.

irtues and the Olympian Gods, which he fashioned in 1559 for the is I. and Henry II., in the Bois de Boulogne. The dates of his work e is believed to have died in 1602. Pierre Raymond (Reymond, or th-century Limoges enamellers, and his work covers the years between 1534 and 1582. He was Mayor of Limoges in 1567. Léonard Limosin, greatest of the enamel-painters of Limoges, came of a famous family whose history is obscure. He was born at Limoges about 1505, and it is thought that he was a pupil of Nardon Pénicaud. His earlier works showed the inspiration of German masters. The earliest date found upon any of them is 1532; on a series of eighteen plaques of the Passion after Albrecht Dürer. In 1535 he began to be influenced by the Italian School and by those artists employed by Francis I. to decorate his Palace at Fontainebleau. 1541 saw him established at Limoges. Later he was Court Painter to Francis I. and was patronised by Henry II. The latest date on any of his enamels is 1574. He died between January 1575, and February 1577.



DRAWINGS BY A. HUGH FISHER.

VIGNETTES OF EMPIRE.—XXVI.: SHANGHAI.

THE "Bund" of Shanghai is the most picturesque line of European buildings on the front of any Eastern town I remember. "Omnia juncta in uno" are the words in terra-cotta over the great red-brick police-station up one of the streets towards the Cathedral, and the general "municipal" organisation is worked largely as a joint affair between countries represented in the international settlement, at one time solely British, but now shared with Germany and America, the French section remaining entirely separate.

Situated on the left bank of the Woosung River, twelve miles from its junction with the southern portion of the mouth of the Yangtse, Shanghai is the market for that great river-basin, with half the trade of all China passing through it. Its position in the future, however, will depend on the skill of engineers to circumvent the silting-up caused by the tremendous power of the Yangtse.

Not far from the signal-tower, at the base of which are daily posted the charts of the Jesuit monastery at Sicawei, stands the square-towered building of the British Custom House, in dark-red brick reminding one of Lincoln's Inn or the remnant of Plessis-les-Tours. Some way to the right of it is the German Club; and further still, between the roadway and the water, is a small public garden, where the sunlight is wont to flicker through the foliage of stately magnolias upon gossipping *amas* and their white-skinned charges.

On the Bund the centuries mingle—the uniform of the English policeman with Chinese costumes of the eighteenth century—here a traveller in typewriters in a dog-cart, and there a Chinese official in a sedan-chair with lace-covered windows. Among the rickshaws, the tram-cars, the carriages, and automobiles of various types, a vehicle simpler and more worthy of notice than any is the Chinese wheelbarrow; the axle runs through the centre of the platform instead of in front of it, so that all the weight hangs upon the wheel, and this permits of a very bulky load being taken along the narrow paths which are common outside the towns. In Shanghai it is not unusual to see, on the occasion of one of the frequent family removals, a whole household's goods and chattels, and six or seven adults, as well as children, all heaped upon one wheelbarrow. Few of the buildings in the settlement are more than fifty years old, but much of the Chinese city which lies to the south of it may be two hundred more. When I crossed its surrounding moat among the dense crowd that passes ceaselessly over the bridge, and entered by the New North Gate, I remarked along the inside of the moat a veritable wall of bath-jars, giant earthenware vessels, decorated with designs in yellow colour upon brownish ground, and big enough to have held apiece two—or, at a pinch, three—of the Forty Thieves. What street scenes more fascinating than those of a Chinese city? The stone flagged way was narrow enough to see easily the varied methods of the craftsmen at work in the shops on each side. There were fan-makers scraping the ivory sticks thinner and thinner with a tool like a brush-handle holding thirty-three transverse steel teeth; there were domino-makers using the ancient form of drill with the pierced stringed cross-piece; wooden combs were being made exactly like those of ancient Rome; lantern-makers were pressing out thin horn into spheres. The crowd parted as the chairman of a personage in black velvet shouted "Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!" and a "holy man" wearing a wide-brimmed cylinder of stiff black gauze over his cap looked like a Davy lamp at a costume-ball. In the entry of a rich man's house sat rows of people on red painted forms.

I came now to a wider street with gruesome-looking shops full of strange white carcases, quite horribly clean, where flower-shops displayed a whole spring-time of forced fruit-blossoms, where soap-stone carvers cut, while their patrons waited, blocks for printing the large Chinese visiting-cards, where compass-makers set needles on the ball-and-socket principle—a street laden with things strange and to me often inexplicable; and then, as a beggar with a big goitre jostled against me, I reached at last the stagnant pond in the middle of old Shanghai, a tank covered with thick green slime in the centre of which rises upon piles the willow-pattern tea-house with railed pathways zigzagging from it over the water like a Canadian snake-fence. Round this tank were other tea-houses and a number of fortune-tellers. There was one in a tiny hexagonal house on a mass of rock and approached by a flight of narrow steps; he had bad cataracts of both eyes and told men's future merely by a sense of touch. There were dentists with brave display of extracted trophies; there was a painter tracing his designs on to thin paper; and there was a man making "diabolo," as the ancient Chinese game has been called by its European imitators.

I have hardly space left to tell of the great Joss-house where everything was red. There stood huge images of strange gods and rows of life-size figures with bearded red faces and tall hats—thirty-one on one side of me and thirty-one on the other—as I walked on till I came to a hall where worshippers were taking refreshment after long genuflections. This was lined with red wooden stands of "eagles," or tall processional poles with red heads shaped like halberds and tourney crests. No daylight entered here, and the only illumination was from red candles. Votive ships hung from the ceiling, red like the tables and chairs, but in the middle of the back wall hung two heavy curtains of peacock-blue looped up to show a central space where scarlet candles flamed with thick wicks and within was deep, mysterious, blood-red gloom.

A. HUGH FISHER.

THE ORIGINAL OF DIABOLO: CHINESE CHILDREN PLAYING THE ANCIENT GAME WHICH HAD A VOGUE IN EUROPE A YEAR OR TWO AGO.

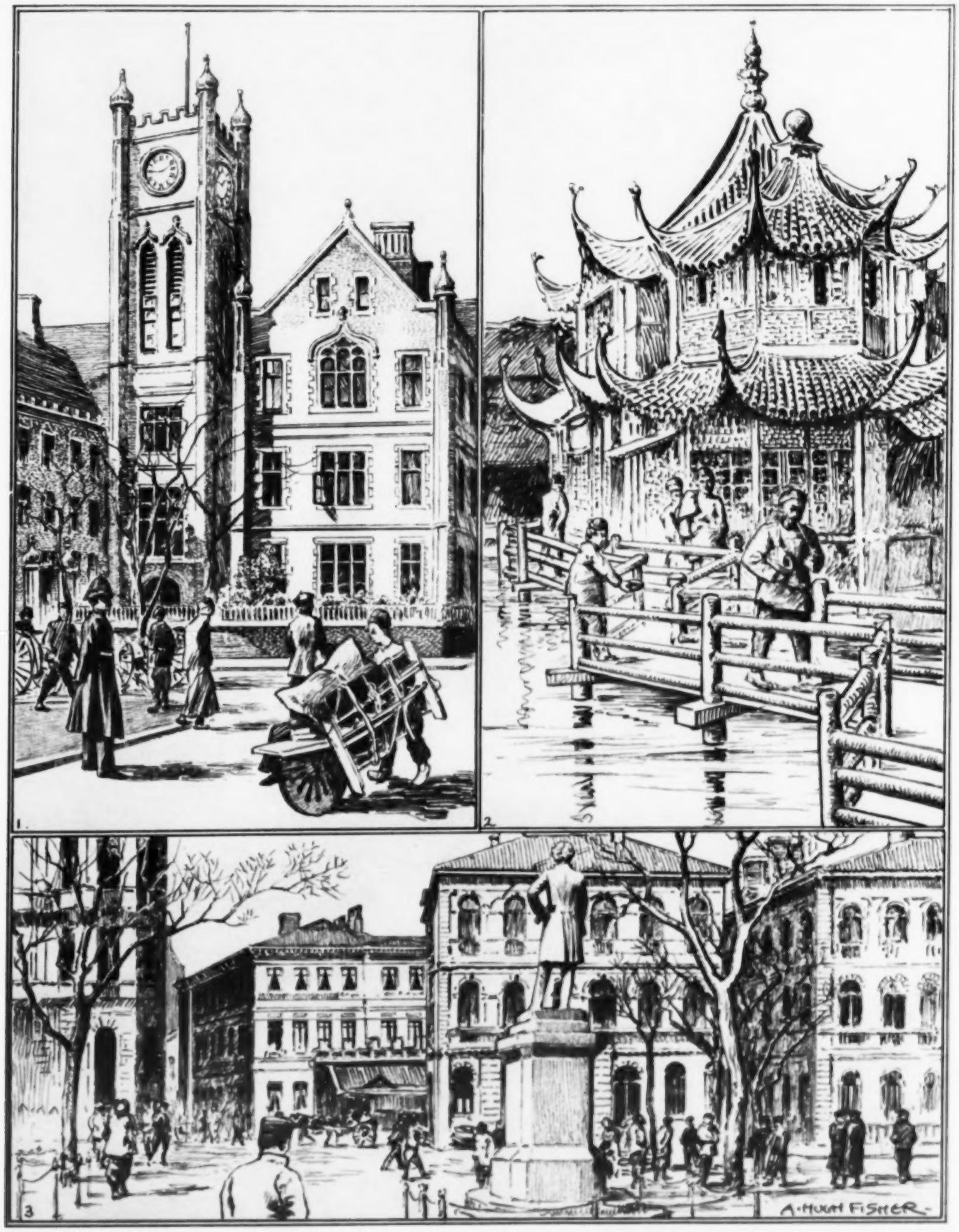
USING THE ANCIENT FORM OF DRILL WITH THE PIERCED STRINGED CROSS-PIECE: A SHANGHAI DOMINO-MAKER DRILLING THE SPOTS ON BONE DOMINOES.

HOW A WEATHER FORECAST IS PUBLISHED IN SHANGHAI: THE TYPHOON SIGNALS ON THE BUND.

ANALOGOUS TO THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF LONDON'S ROAST-CHESTNUT VENDORS: HOT SWEET POTATOES AS SOLD AT EVERY STREET-CORNER IN SHANGHAI.

WHERE EUROPEAN UNITY IS PARTIALLY REALISED: SHANGHAI.

DRAWINGS BY A. HUGH FISHER



1. WITH A VERY ENGLISH-LOOKING POLICEMAN AND CHINESE WAYFARERS: THE CLOCK TOWER OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE, SHANGHAI.

2. THE REPUTED ORIGINAL OF ALL "WILLOW PATTERN" TEA-HOUSES: AN ANCIENT TEA-HOUSE IN THE HEART OF THE CHINESE CITY, SHANGHAI.

3. WITH A STATUE RESEMBLING THOSE OF PARLIAMENT SQUARE: ON THE BUND AT SHANGHAI.

"The Bund of Shanghai" (we quote from Mr. Hugh Fisher's article opposite) "is the most picturesque line of European buildings on the front of any Eastern town I remember. 'Omnia juncta in uno' are the words in terra-cotta over the great red-brick police-station up one of the streets towards the Cathedral, and the general 'municipal' organisation is worked largely as a joint affair between countries represented in the international settlement, at one time solely British, but now shared with Germany and America, the French section remaining entirely separate. . . . On the Bund the centuries mingle—the uniform of the English policeman with Chinese costumes of the eighteenth century—here a traveller in typewriters in a dog-cart, and there a Chinese official in a sedan-chair with lace-covered windows. Among the rickshaws, the tram-cars, the carriages, and automobiles of various types, a vehicle simpler and more worthy of notice than any is the Chinese wheelbarrow."

THE MYSTERY OF A TIEPOLO: SCOTTISH PICTURE AND "CONTINUATION."

Reproductions by Courtesy of the National Gallery of Scotland; M. Charles Brunner; Messrs. W. A. Mansell and Co.; and Messrs. T. and R. Annan and Sons.

(1)

THE "Morning Post" of the other day drew attention to an article, by M. Robert Hénard, which appeared recently in "L'Art et les Artistes" under the title, "Un Tableau de Tiepolo Retrouvé." The article in question is of considerable interest to this country. There is in the National Gallery of Scotland a painting, "The Finding of Moses," which is generally regarded as being the most important easel picture ever painted by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, the Venetian painter who was born on March 5, 1693, and died, at Madrid, on March 25, 1769(?). As the "Morning Post" points out, the composition of it as it is at present seems constrained, the rhythm broken on the spectator's right. In the Stuttgart Museum there is what is believed to be a sketch for this picture, which shows a continuation of the subject. As our illustrations show, the composition ends abruptly in the Edinburgh picture at the trees on the right; whereas in the Stuttgart picture there is "a beautiful stretch of water and snow-capped mountains ending in the figure of a stalwart halberdier looking down at a hound whose head

[Continued on No. 2.

(2)

alone is shown. This figure and the reeds and fishermen in the middle distance form a perfect balance to the main group." The question arises: Has the Edinburgh canvas ever been reduced in size, accidentally or intentionally? M. Hénard affirms that the problem has been solved. He says that, towards the end of 1912, M. Charles Brunner, the well-known art-dealer of Paris, bought in London, from the collection of a Scotsman, Mr. W. A.

[Continued opposite.

(3)

Baird, a work consisting of the figure of a halberdier bearing a strong resemblance to the halberdier in the Stuttgart sketch. The chief difference between the two was in the larger size of the Baird figure, which was in just proportion to the figures in the Edinburgh "Moses," and in the addition of the dog's back and some herbaceous plants. Later, Mr. Fred C. Willis, making comparisons, concluded that the Edinburgh Tiepolo had originally the same com-

[Continued below.

1. BELIEVED TO BE A SKETCH FOR THE TIEPOLO "FINDING OF MOSES" WHICH IS IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND: A WORK IN THE STUTTGART MUSEUM—HALBERDIER AND DOG'S HEAD ON THE RIGHT.
2. AS BOUGHT BY M. CHARLES BRUNNER: THE HALBERDIER; WITH A WHOLE DOG WHOSE BACK IS PAINTED ON A PIECE OF CANVAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE LEFT OF THE WORK.
3. AS RESTORED AND CLEANED: THE HALBERDIER; WITH THE DOG'S HEAD ONLY—THE PIECE OF CANVAS PUT BACK INTO ITS PLACE AND REVEALING THE ORIGINAL PAINTING.
4. WITHOUT THE HALBERDIER AND THE DOG'S HEAD SAID TO HAVE BEEN A PART OF IT ORIGINALLY: THE TIEPOLO "FINDING OF MOSES" IN THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL GALLERY.

[Continued.]

position as the Stuttgart sketch, and that the Baird halberdier had formed a part of the Scottish picture. M. Brunner thereupon sent the Baird halberdier to a picture-restorer, who, on clearing away the heavy brown varnish, found that a piece of canvas had been removed from the left side and attached to the right side of the painting, that on this the dog's back and other accessories had been painted, and that the artist making the alteration had also added to the halberdier. The strip of canvas was re-transferred to the left, and, on being cleaned, showed foreshore and fisherman. In other words, there seems no doubt that the halberdier picture is part of the Tiepolo "Finding of Moses" which was presented to the Royal Institution, in 1845, by Mr. Robert Clouston and passed ultimately to the National Gallery of Scotland.

ANOTHER OLD MASTER FOR AMERICA: A FAMOUS VANDYCK.

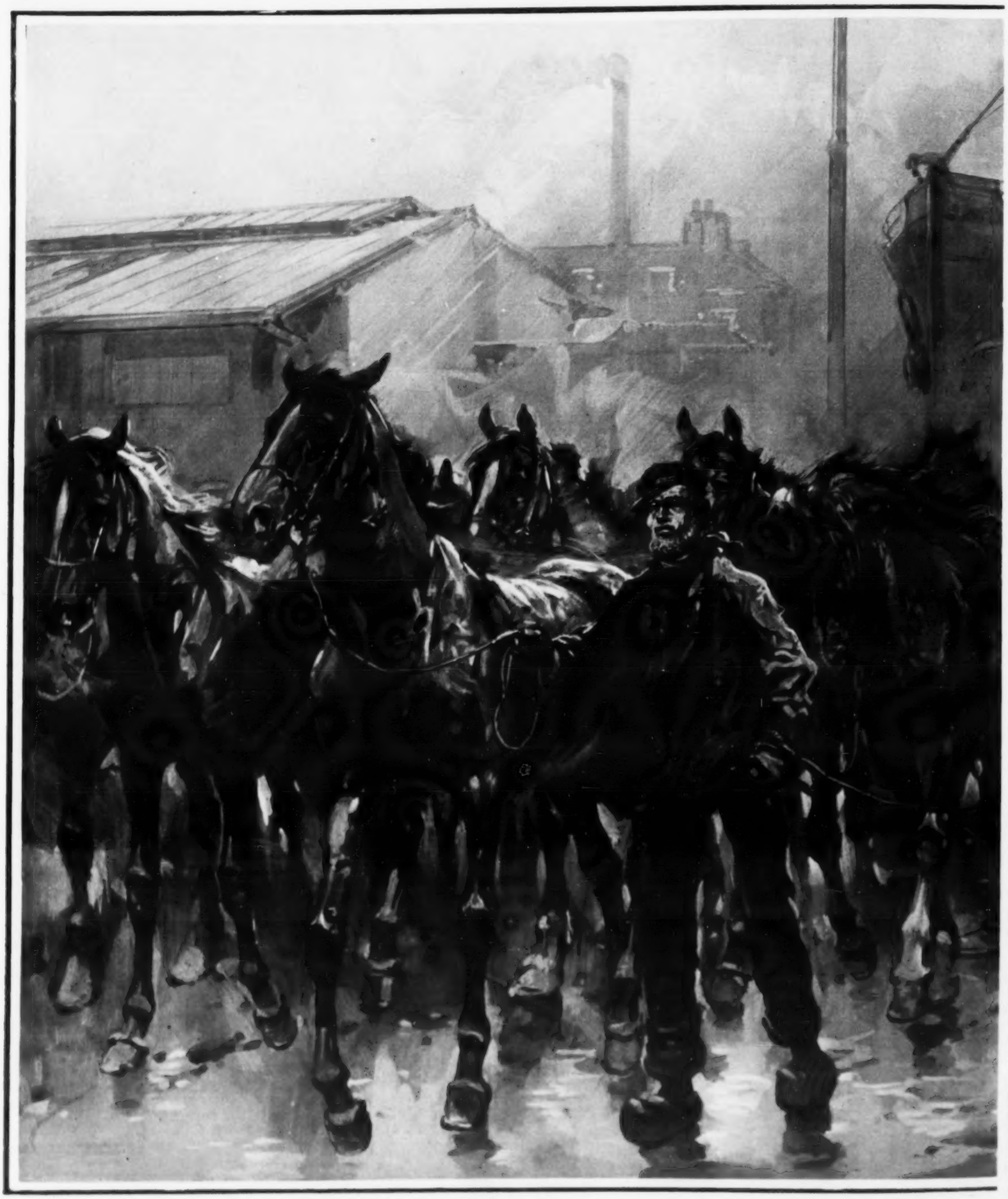
PHOTOGRAPH BY RISCHGITZ.

REPORTED SOLD FROM THE DUKE OF ABERCORN'S COLLECTION TO MR. HENRY C. FRICK, THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE: THE £80,000 PORTRAIT OF PAOLA ADORNO, MARCHESA DI BRIGNOLE-SALA, BY VANDYCK.

Yet another world-famous Old Master is reported to have been sold to an American millionaire. This is Vandyck's full-length portrait of Paola Adorno, Marchesa di Brignole-Sala, from the collection of the Duke of Abercorn; and it is understood that the price paid for it by Mr. Henry C. Frick is over £80,000. The portrait, which it is understood was in the market for several months, is one of three by the same artist and was painted at Genoa. The group of the Marchesa and her son was at Warwick Castle, and is now in the possession of Mr. P. A. B. Widener, near Philadelphia. There are two versions of the portrait of the Marchesa alone. One of these is that here shown; the other is in the Palazzo Rossi, at Genoa. The Abercorn picture is much the better preserved. It measures 90 in. by 60 in. The Marchesa is seen in a white dress embroidered with gold, with a grey ruff.

THE LAST PAINFUL STAGE IN THE LIFE OF FAITHFUL SERVANTS

Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek

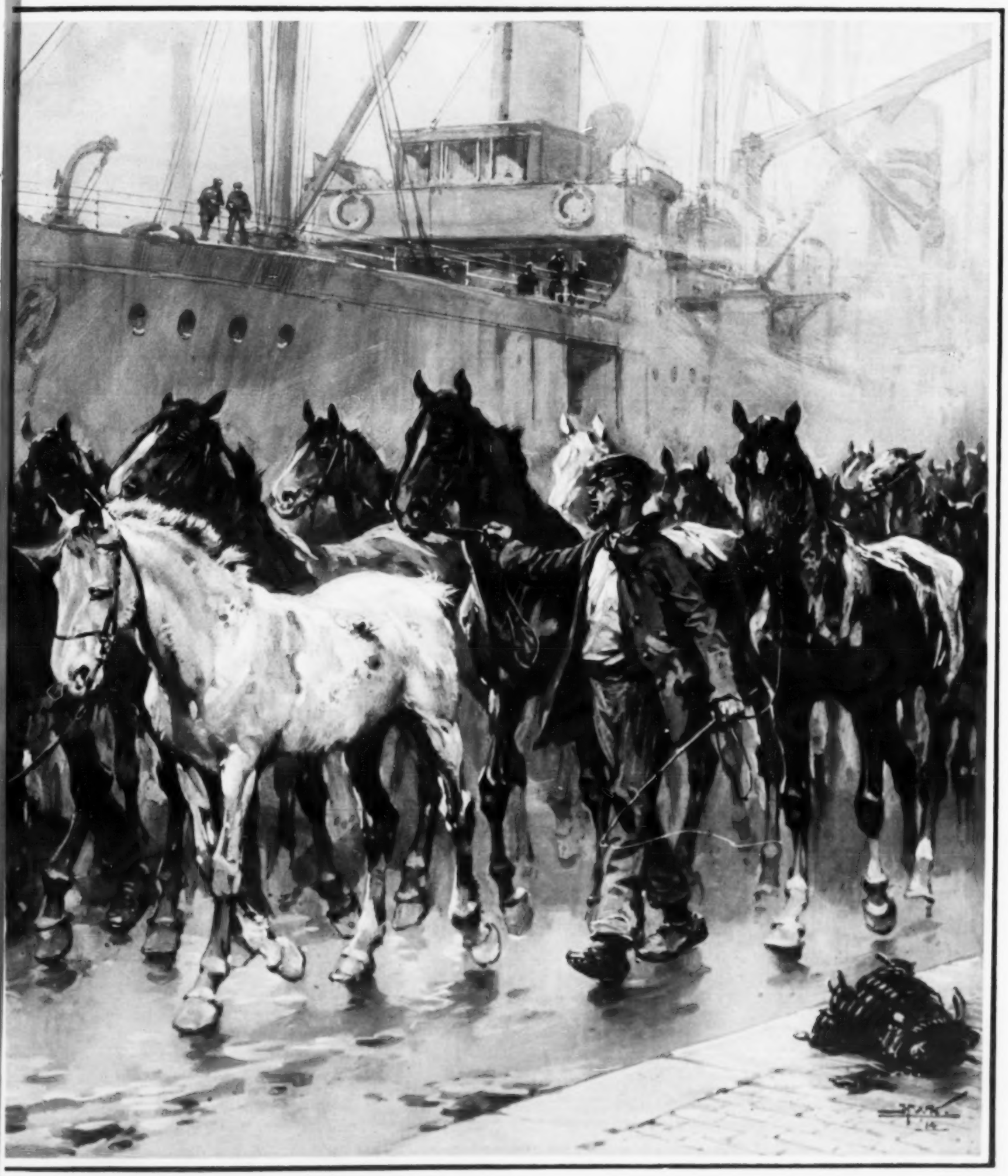


THEIR DAYS OF SERVICE DONE: ONCE-FAVOURED HORSES ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT ANTWERP

Agitation has been renewed with regard to the question of the shipment of worn-out horses from England to Belgium and Holland, and this traffic in those servants of man which have passed the days of their usefulness has caused many warm protests. On April 3 next the subject will be before the British Parliament, when there will be reintroduced a Bill providing for the slaughter on this side of the Channel of every horse intended for shipment which is of a value of not more than £10. The allegation is that the trade as at present pursued leads to much cruelty. The chief ports concerned are Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Ghent. The horses are shipped from England that they may be killed abroad and their flesh eaten. Our drawing shows a scene on a quay at Antwerp. When the horses land, an official veterinary examination is made, and those animals which are too lame to move by themselves are placed in floats. The others are walked about four miles to a quarantine station—which, it may be noted, is also a market for dealers! There such of the animals as are judged

OF ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN!—A TRAFFIC MUCH CONDEMNED.

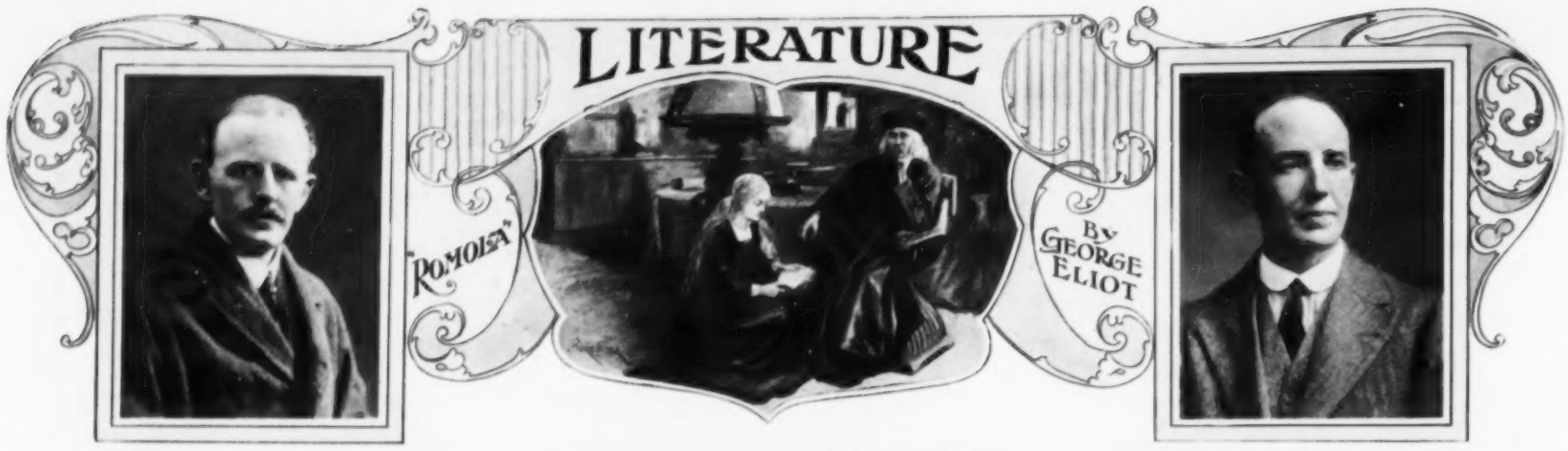
OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT ANTWERP.



FROM ENGLAND—TO BE SOLD FOR FOOD OR MADE TO WORK YET A LITTLE LONGER!

fit for further work are made to go through their paces as best they can. Those who have some little working life in them are sold to harness, and so are reprieved from death for a brief while that they may continue to slave until they can no longer do so; the others are taken to the abattoirs at once. The chief point of difference between the treatment of the horses in Holland and in Belgium is that in the case of the former the animals are taken to the abattoirs at once; whereas in the case of the latter, as we have already said, animals may be put to work for yet another space. The support of the public is still needed, and for this reason Our Dumb Friends League is to have a special meeting on March 23. In the drawing the foremost horse is an old charger, next is a hunter, and behind this is a heavy Clydesdale. An ordinary cart-horse and a pony follow, and behind these, from left to extreme right, are a Clydesdale, a carriage-horse, a racer, and a charger.

LITERATURE



CAPTAIN R. B. OTTER-BARRY,

Joint-Author, with Mr. H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough, of "With the Russians in Mongolia." (See Review elsewhere in this Issue.)

Photograph by Lafayette.

MR. H. G. C. PERRY-AYSCOUGH,

Joint-Author, with Captain R. B. Otter-Barry, of "With the Russians in Mongolia" (See Review elsewhere in this Issue.)

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

"Pennell of the Afghan Frontier." In this biography of her husband, "Pennell of the Afghan Frontier" (Seeley, Service, and Co.), Mrs. Pennell has given not only a striking character-sketch of a remarkable personality, but a vivid and convincing account of work which has done much both to promote its direct purpose and to establish a better understanding between the wild tribes of the North-West Frontier and ourselves. Theodore Pennell was one of those broad-minded men whose religious zeal was associated with the wise discretion essential in dealing with such people as those among whom he cast in his lot. To the fanaticism of the Hill tribesman the Bannuchi adds defects of his own, possessing, says Mrs. Pennell, all the vices of the Pathan and few of his virtues; and to win the respect and confidence of men who hold human life in light esteem was Dr. Pennell's first aim. He was well equipped by Nature for his self-imposed task. A man of splendid physique, he was perfectly fearless, and combined with rare kindliness and modesty untiring patience and good sense—qualities indispensable to the successful conduct of a medical mission among people whose views were summed up by an old woman in the words, "Your medicine is very good, but your religion is wicked." Dr. Pennell had to battle against the determined opposition of the Mohammedan priesthood, but their unscrupulous endeavours to persuade the people that treatment in the Bannu hospital would convert them to Christianity against their will, could not avail in the face of practical benefits; and in seventeen years the progress made was such that 34,000 cases were treated and 3000 operations were performed by the doctor and his colleagues, of whom the author was one. Pennell owed his ability to travel among the tribesmen to his professional skill: "he cures the sick and his blood is unlawful," was the reason for sparing his life. The book is a worthy monument to the memory of a man of whom his fellow-countrymen may well be proud; the pity is that such a life should have been cut short in its prime.

"PENNELL OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER" AT HIS HEADQUARTERS: THE FAMOUS MEDICAL MISSIONARY, THE LATE DR. THEODORE PENNELL, AND MRS. PENNELL, WITH THEIR HOUSEHOLD, AT THE BANNU MISSION HOUSE.

Dr. Theodore Leighton Pennell died just a year ago at the age of forty-four. His widow, Mrs. Alice Pennell, has written the story of his life and work in her book, entitled "Pennell of the Afghan Frontier." Lord Roberts contributes an introduction, in the course of which he writes: "Patients flocked to Bannu from Afghanistan and all parts of the frontier. . . . In one year in the Bannu hospital alone 34,000 individual cases were dealt with, and 1655 of these were admitted to the wards. Eighty-six thousand out-patients were visited, and nearly 3000 operations were performed."

Reproduced from "Pennell of the Afghan Frontier," the Life of Theodore Leighton Pennell, by Alice M. Pennell; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service, and Co.

Himalayan Sport and Folklore. It is not an ordinary book that Captain H. L. Haughton, of the 36th Sikhs, gives us in "Sport and Folklore in the Himalaya" (Edward Arnold). Before now the magnificent scenery of Kashmir has elevated the thoughts of quite ordinary travellers and sportsmen, and tipped their pens for glowing descriptions. But in their cases the reader has felt that these were momentary flights, whereas throughout Captain Haughton's pages, which never soar to eloquence, there is a constant undertone of wonder at the beauty and mysteries of the Himalayan region, and a pervading sense of intimacy with its conditions. The resulting impression is very effective. Stories of adventures with bears, strenuous stalks after markhor, high climbs for mountain sheep, white-stone days on ibex ground, when snow-leopards also came to the bag, or of morning and evening casts on the Achabal, where the sport seems wonderfully like that on a trout-stream at home—these we have, with the true hunter's zest for circumstance and precise detail. There is no slackness in the recount of hopes raised and dashed, opportunities lost and taken. But the stories reach the reader also with an atmosphere. A sense of the past as well as of the present is attached to them. It should be mentioned also, as adding to their effect, that the book is illustrated by several excellent photographs of scenery which add to its attractions. From this entertaining *melange* of description and sport, folklore and history, a chapter, "Beyond the Vale," and another on "Markhor," detach themselves with particular insistence. In the first Captain Haughton discusses the Greek element, as he calls it, in these far mountaineers, and the illusions of the chieftains among them, who claim to be descended from the great Alexander. The whole passage which suggests how legends of the Conqueror may have filtered through to these out-of-the-way parts, is very curious and interesting. Interpolated into the vivid account of sport with markhor, again, is evidence collected by the author about the native belief that markhor eat snakes, and of the function as an antidote against snake-bite of the "Zaharmora," or "snake-stone." But Captain Haughton's volume is full of variety and entertainment.

TROUT-FISHING NEAR THE HIMALAYAS: WADING ACROSS THE ACHABAL STREAM IN KASHMIR.

"So I wade across the stream, fishing down a nice little run under an overhanging willow before landing on the far bank." The Achabal stream wells out from the ground at the foot of some cliffs, and is thought to be a continuation of another stream, the Bringhi, which dwindles and disappears into the earth.

From "Sport and Folklore in the Himalaya," by Captain H. L. Haughton; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.

A TROUT-STREAM THAT BEGINS IN AN OLD MOGHUL GARDEN: THE POPLAR AVENUE ON THE ACHABAL.

"We are standing in one of the beautiful gardens laid out by the Moghuls around some favourite summer retreat. . . . The sparkling crystal water passes through an avenue of poplars, and thus leaves its nursery and is launched forth into the world to take care of itself as the Achabal stream."

From "Sport and Folklore in the Himalaya," by Captain H. L. Haughton; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.

Give me more Health—more Strength and Energy!

Such is the crying need of nine people out of ten—the need for a more robust state of health, for greater energy and staying power, for a more vigorous activity of the vital functions.

Perhaps that is your need too. Then have you considered what Sanatogen can do towards fulfilling it?

Of course, Sanatogen cannot do everything for your health, but it can do a very great deal—much more than you probably realise at present. Here, for instance, are a few facts about it which claim your serious attention.

What is your idea of a tonic?

Sanatogen has never been a secret remedy; its composition—organic phosphorus chemically combined with the purest, finest protein—is approved by the whole medical profession.

Therefore, you must not confound it with the host of so-called tonics containing alcohol or strychnine, and other powerful drugs. Such preparations give only a temporary stimulation at the cost of deadened nerves, weakened heart and vitiated blood.

Sanatogen, on the contrary, is incapable of producing the slightest ill-effects on any part of the body, and can, therefore, be taken with absolute safety by persons of all ages and conditions. It is simply a natural health-food, combining the most important ingredients of the blood, cells and tissues in such a form that the system can (and invariably does) quickly assimilate them.

What Sanatogen will do for your Health.

The result is that, if you take Sanatogen regularly—for a few weeks or longer, as your physician may order—there will be a real and lasting improvement in your health. Your blood will be enriched by a definite increase in the red corpuscles—the oxygen-carriers—and in the white corpuscles which defend the body against disease. A fresh stimulus will be given to the appetite, and the digestion of everyday food will be wonderfully aided. In fact, every organ of the body will be benefited—especially the nervous system, which will be soothed, strengthened and steadied by Sanatogen in a most remarkable manner.

Such has been the experience of countless men and women in every walk of life and in every part of the world. And their testimony is fully corroborated by that of the medical profession, which recently distinguished Sanatogen above all other preparations by awarding it the Grand Prix at the International Medical Congress in London.

Much of this medical testimony is quoted in various booklets issued by the manufacturers of Sanatogen, but what is perhaps of more immediate interest to you is the personal evidence of well-known men and women who attest that Sanatogen has actually renewed their health and nerve-power.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, author of many successful novels and plays, writes: "The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful." Another well-known novelist, **Mr. Compton Mackenzie** (author of "Carnival," "Sinister Street," etc.) says: "Whenever I am writing a book I rely almost entirely on Sanatogen. I should find it hard to express in words the benefit I derive from Sanatogen." Again, **Lieut.-General Young** writes: "I find Sanatogen wonderful for building up a run-down system. I can cheerfully recommend it to those who may be suffering from fatigue and nervousness." And thousands of others write with similar enthusiasm.

Write to-day for a Free Sample and Booklet.

A post-card (addressed to A. Wulfing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., and mentioning this paper) will bring you not only a Free Trial Supply of Sanatogen, but a very interesting book entitled "How to Live Healthily." This has been written by a physician of wide experience, and it deals fully and clearly with the various conditions of ill-health for which Sanatogen is prescribed by the medical profession.

Write for this Booklet and Sample to-day. Then determine to take a regular course of Sanatogen in order to build up your bodily forces and give fresh vigour to your brain and nervous system.

Sanatogen - The Tonic Food

ART NOTES.

THE National Portrait Society, with Mr. Augustus John for President and a membership that includes everybody from Mr. Max Beerbohm and Miss Cecilia Beaux to Rodin and Sargent, is holding its third Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery in Bond Street. Mr. Max Beerbohm has not yet produced an oil picture in a gilt frame; his presence, probably, is to reassure sitters who had never properly realised that caricature may be a part of portraiture. Mr. Leonard Stokes, wearing, in Mr. Orpen's portrait, a dressing-gown and an uneasy expression, combines the countenance of the President of British Architects with the costume of the least presidential moment of the day. Mr. Orpen will go far before he finds another P.R.I.B.A. who will meet him so generously in the matter of make-up. But we leave the picture, as we leave many others in the exhibition, with the feeling that Max should have written the legend.

Mr. G. Santer's portrait of Mr. Cunninghame-Graham needs a neat sentence to explain, or dispel, the Ardoch mist that fills the frame. As it is, we see nothing but the ghost of Mr. Cunninghame-Graham. Mr. Glyn Philpot's "Man in Black" hangs next to Mr. John's "Portrait Study." The black fringe, coloured cap, and great expanse of cheek-bone and cheek and jaw of the "Portrait Study" is painted with such crushing actuality that all the politer pictures in its neighbourhood grow insignificant. Mr. Philpot is an effective painter; but his effectiveness wears thin in the presence of real massiveness and weight. He has an obliging way of making "strong" pictures round pretty faces. His compositions, however striking, are full of concessions to his sitter or, maybe, to his own taste for a style at odds with substantial power. We feel we should be grateful for the charm of the "Lady in Rose and Blue" and the "Mrs. Eben Lecky Pike," but something in Mr. Philpot's manner comes between us and a full appreciation of his graceful themes, much as the footlights come between us and a full appreciation of things seen upon the stage. We are not so grateful to the woman who is pretty and wears fine frocks upon the stage as we are to the woman who is pretty in a drawing-room. Mr. Philpot's whole convention answers to the convention that spoils actuality for us when it is carried into the theatre. We think of his studio as being a Criterion or St. James's in miniature.

Of all the pictures in the first room, Mr. Ambrose McEvoy's "W. A. Jowitt, Esq.," has the dignity and effectiveness proper, not to the stage, but to portraiture. It reminds one that a definite convention of spacing and arrangement, of light and shade, and even of expression and manner, belongs to this art no less than to any other, and that this convention is infinitely more interesting and stimulating, even though it had been completed long before Van Dyck was an Old Master, than any of the wilder experiments of the young. The lack of composition, which is a lack of regard for the convention, makes Mr. Orpen's "The Countess of Crawford and Balcarres" a dull picture—despite its brilliance! It is full of arrangement: the rugs, the picture on the wall, the curtains, and the Countess are all arranged. But of composition, which often plays havoc with the neat placing of curtains and pictures and people, there is none. The confusion of Turner's "Petworth Interior" in the Tate Gallery is, from the housemaid's point of view, a nightmare; but it is a composition, for all that.

Mr. Gerald Kelly's "La Maja," Mr. Walter Sickert's "The New Home," and Mr. Will Rothenstein's "Princess Betty" are notable things in the Small Gallery. In the Long Gallery a disappointing Mancini, Mr. John's portrait of Mr. William Nicholson, and Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton's "Mary, daughter of George Spiegelberg" are of chief importance. Mrs. Swynnerton paints, as nobody else can paint, the colour of life on the cheeks of children in the open air. She reduces all the brisk air and colour of spring mornings to the terms of hair tied in ribbons and a rosy cheek. The little girl on a pony in this picture is admirably painted; the modelling of the face is wonderfully "tight" and expressive; in it there concentrates, in the space of a few inches, the whole beauty of the distant hills and sky. The more mechanical treatment of the pony and foreground is less exhilarating. E. M.

A CELEBRATED SPANISH CHURCH PARTLY FOUNDED BY AN ENGLISH BISHOP OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY: THE CHOIR TOWER OF BURGOS CATHEDRAL.

The beautiful Cathedral at Burgos was founded in 1221 by Ferdinand III. and Bishop Maurice, an Englishman, of whom there is a statue over the principal door. It took three hundred years to complete. The Cathedral has fine towers, and its most imposing feature is the octagonal Cimborio, or lantern-tower, above the central crossing, which ends in eight crocketed and perforated pinnacles adorned with statues. Burgos is reached from France by the Paris-Orleans Railway.

Now in its fourth year of issue, the "Engadine Year Book" for 1914 (Siegle and Co.; 2s. 6d.) should be extremely useful to all devotees of winter sport in that delightful region. It is a guide-book and record of sport combined, and is well illustrated. The editor, Mr. W. W. Barton, writes an interesting introduction on the Engadine resorts and famous visitors to them.

For art-lovers who cannot possess an original painting by a master, the next best thing is a good reproduction. One of the most popular pictures in the Paris Salon last year was—"Just Awake," by J. A. Muenier. A large and attractive collotype plate, in colour, from this canvas, has been issued by Messrs. George Pulman and Sons, Ltd., of Thayer Street, Manchester Square, London, W. It is sold in two states—ordinary copies at £2 2s. each, and signed artist's proofs, in a limited edition, at £4 4s. each. The subject of the picture is a young woman awaking after her night's rest, while a maid draws the curtains of her window and lets into the room a golden flood of morning sunlight.

PRESENTATION TEA SERVICE IN STERLING SILVER.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES FREE ON REQUEST.

A MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED AND EXECUTED TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE AND TRAY IN STERLING SILVER, COMPLETE AS ILLUSTRATED. £141 0 0.

ELKINGTON & CO., LTD., LONDON: 22, REGENT STREET, S.W.; 73, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM: NEWHALL ST. LIVERPOOL: 27-9 LORD ST. MANCHESTER: 50, KING ST. GLASGOW: 14, BUCHANAN ST. MONTREAL: A. T. WILEY & CO., LTD. And at BUENOS AIRES, &c.

BUCHANAN'S
SCOTCH WHISKIES

Dick Swiveller and The Marchioness (Old Curiosity Shop).
Why, who are you?" said Dick. To which the only reply was "Oh, please will you come and show the lodgings?"

To maintain a high standard of quality, Stocks are essential. THE LARGEST STOCKS OF SCOTCH WHISKY IN SCOTLAND are held by James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., and their subsidiary companies. The continued superior excellence of their brands is thereby guaranteed.

"RED SEAL" 48/- per doz.

"BLACK & WHITE" 54/- per doz.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" (An Extra Special Blend of Choice Old Whiskies.) 60/- per doz.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, 26, HOLBORN, LONDON.

"WITH THE RUSSIANS IN MONGOLIA."

MR. Perry-Ayscough and Captain Otter-Barry have certainly struck the psychological moment for the production of their extremely interesting and valuable work, "With the Russians in Mongolia" (John Lane), and they present with terseness and lucidity the much-needed information as to the present political conditions in that country and the factors which led up to them in connection with Russo-Chinese and Mongolian treaties. Mr. Perry-Ayscough travelled from east to west, visiting Urga, Kobdo, and Uliassuti. Captain Otter-Barry, starting from Kalgan, crossed the Gobi Desert, and, after spending some time in Urga, journeyed to Siberia by way of the Yero gold-mines and up through Kiachta. Their log-books on the road supply such local colour as should stimulate the traveller to wander along the relatively unknown routes across Mongolia. From political as well as from commercial aspects, Mongolia is of infinitely greater importance to us than the average Englishman seems to realise, and certain salient remarks made in the opening chapters of the book before us should be digested in this country. The preface comes from the pen of a man highly qualified to weigh up the present situation in the East—Sir Claude Macdonald—and he writes, in reference to episodes during the Boxer troubles: "The Legations of England and Russia have spread themselves over what was once Chinese Imperial property. . . . Much the same thing, though of course on an infinitely greater scale, and with a notable difference, is going on in the far north of the Chinese Empire. Russia is rapidly spreading herself over the markets of Outer Mongolia and is pushing China back and out. The notable difference is that whereas, in the little episode I have mentioned, the British and Russian Legations pushed together, *now Russia pushes, and Great Britain would seem only to be looking on.*" The authors point out that Russia's object is to obtain a dominating influence in Mongolia in order that she may have a buffer state between herself and China. "From a British point of view, one cannot help seeing the danger of any Russian influence in Mongolia. Tibet and Mongolia are very closely allied. . . . The dominating influence in either means eventual dominating influence in both these countries." For the sake of British interests and British trade in the East, a Consul to represent this country is very badly needed in Urga. Moreover, he would be warmly welcomed by a strong section of Mongols. There is opportunity in Mongolia, it is stated, for business men with a little capital who do not mind roughing it. The Russians consider fifty per cent. a fair profit, and regard themselves as patriots and philanthropists if they make but twenty per cent. There is scope for cattle-raising, horse-breeding, and general trade. Of compensations for "roughing it" there are many. The sport in North Mongolia would appeal to anyone who can handle a gun, for absence of restrictions is combined with abundance of game, both big and small.

Photo. Sennecke.

A RARE SIGHT: A DETACHMENT OF THE BICYCLE CORPS OF THE GERMAN ARMY TAKING PART IN THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS OF THE PRINCE OF SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE AT BÜCKEBURG.

Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe was born on February 23, 1883, and succeeded in 1911. There was a grand military display in his capital, Bückeburg, on his birthday recently. The principality is one of the smallest ruled by a German Prince. It has an area of only 130 square miles. The German Bicycle Corps is not often seen in public celebrations.

One of the most comprehensive and useful works treating upon theoretical and practical radio-telegraphy that we have yet read is the "Manual of Wireless Telegraphy for the Use of Naval Electricians," by Commander S. S. Robison, and issued by the United States Naval Institute. The text is clear and concise, and there are numerous illustrations, including line-diagrams showing the various wireless systems, and also half-tone reproductions of apparatus generally in use at the present time. The most difficult subjects are explained in an easy but at the same time lucid manner, and altogether the book can be recommended to all who are interested in radio-telegraphy.

It is reassuring to receive, from the land which produced Mrs. Gallup, a little book which does not dissipate the identity of Shakespeare as a dramatist, but which says of the Baconian cypher theories, "Their absurdity has been repeatedly demonstrated." We refer to "The Facts About Shakespeare," by W. A. Neilson, Ph.D., Professor of English in Harvard University, and A. H. Thorndike, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor of English in Columbia University (the Macmillan Company, New York). A remarkable quantity of information, critical, historical, biographical, bibliographical, and indexical, is compressed into this useful and readable little work. It completes the set of The Tudor Shakespeare, and its price in Great Britain is 1s. 6d. net.

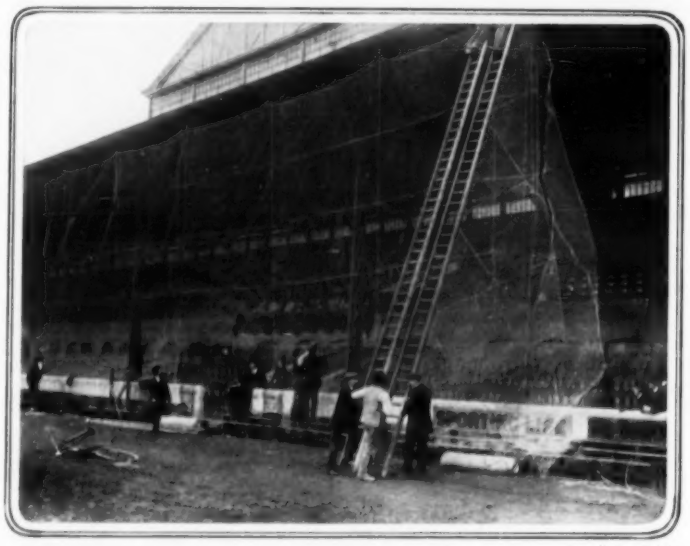


Photo. [illegible]

FOR THE SPECTATORS TO SIT LIKE ANIMALS IN CAGES: PUTTING UP WIRE NETTING BEFORE THE AMERICAN BASEBALL MATCH AT CHELSEA.

We illustrate elsewhere in this number the baseball match at the Chelsea Football Ground at Stamford Bridge on the 26th, witnessed by the King, to the great delight of the American colony in London. In baseball there is some danger to the spectators from stray balls, and they have to be protected by wire netting.

No friends like the old friends!

Week by week Huntley & Palmers will present and briefly describe some H. & P. Biscuits which, by virtue of their real excellence, have remained favourites for generations.

Huntley & Palmers Butter Fingers are "old friends" indeed. The unmistakable flavour of the pure, fresh butter in them makes them welcome at all meals. They are delightful with the early morning cup of tea.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

BUTTER FINGERS

Always ask for Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, and take care that you get them.

Have your bath put you soundly to sleep

Restless nights mean inefficient days. In these days of keen competition, sound sleep is essential to both men and women.

But the after-effects of many methods of inducing sleep are often worse than insomnia itself. "Ragged" nerves and over-wrought brain, and a body "too tired to sleep" want sane solace, innocent invigoration, reactionless reviving.

Provident Nature lays such a means at every door. There is no "secret formula," no mystery; no expense worth the name. A hot mustard-bath taken just before retiring is perhaps unique as a healthful sleep producer.

Nature has endowed mustard with valuable oils which set up an extraordinary chemical action when they are combined with water. The correct proportion for an ordinary bath is two or three tablespoonfuls of the usual Colman's Mustard mixed with a little cold water and then stirred around in the Bath, or one of the new Bath Cartons specially prepared so as to mix immediately with the bath water.

A mustard-bath has no superior as a restorer of nerve force, as a re-invigorator of tired muscles. By its ability to promote a perfectly balanced circulation of the blood, a mustard-bath is a splendid resort in the case of nervous headaches. Have you Colman's Mustard in the house? . . . . . An interesting booklet by Raymond Blathwayt with samples of Bath Mustard will be sent free of charge on application to:

J. & J. COLMAN, LTD., NORWICH.

'Let Master Mistard prepare your bath.'

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MOTHER AND CHILD. Baby 6½ months of age. Fed from birth on the "Allenburys" Foods.

A Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management (48 pages) free on request.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1 consists of fresh cow's milk scientifically modified so as to closely resemble human milk in composition. The excess of casein (indigestible curd) in the cow's milk has been removed, and the deficiency of fat and milk-sugar made good. The method of manufacture pasteurises the milk and absolutely precludes all risk of contamination with noxious germs. Thus a perfect substitute for the natural food of the child is obtained, and vigorous growth and health are promoted.

The "Allenburys" Foods are alike suitable for the delicate and robust, and children thrive upon them as on no other diet.

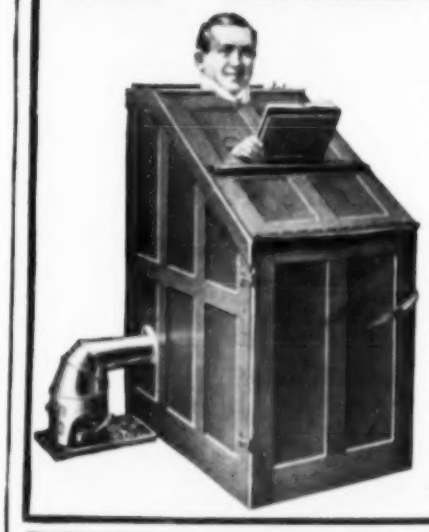
No starchy or farinaceous food should be given to an infant under six months of age. It is not only useless, for the young infant cannot digest starch, but is a frequent cause of illness and rickets.

Milk Food No. 1 — *From birth to 3 months.*
Milk Food No. 2 — *From 3 to 6 months.*
Malted Food No. 3 — *From 6 months onwards.*

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., Lombard St., LONDON.

UNITED STATES: Niagara Falls, N.Y. CANADA: 90, Gerrard Street East, Toronto. AUSTRALASIA: Bridge and Loftus Streets, Sydney. SOUTH AFRICA: 36 & 38, Castle Street, Cape Town, and 411, Smith Street, Durban.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH



The first step—and the most important—towards securing what is more precious than gold is perfect action of the millions of pores in the skin with which our bodies are covered. The pores are nature's provision for discharge of poison-laden matter and worn-out tissue, the elimination of which is absolutely essential to perfect health. There is no better means of keeping the pores open and cleansed of impurities than by regular use of Thermal, Hot-air and Vapour Baths. Soap and Water cleanse the outer surface of the skin only. Thermal Baths stimulate the pores into vigorous, healthful action, increase the circulation, tone up the entire system, and produce that delightful feeling of invigorated health and buoyancy.

Physicians recommend

FOOT'S BATH CABINET

for the prevention and cure of **Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Skin Affections, &c.** Every form of Thermal Bath (plain, medicated or perfumed) can be enjoyed privately in one's own room. Foot's Cabinet possesses several exclusive advantages.

Prices from **35/-** *Write for Bath Book B 7.*

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd.
(Dept. B 7),
171, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

A NEST FOR REST

This luxurious Easy Chair can be instantly changed into a semi or full length Lounge or Couch. Simply press the button and the back will decline, or automatically rise to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly locked.

The sides open outwards, affording easy access and exit. The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, affording supreme comfort and rest.

Automatic Adjustable Back.

The "BURLINGTON." (Patented).

The only Chair that combines these conveniences, or that is so easily adjusted.

Catalogue "C 7" of Adjustable Chairs Free.

J. FOOT & SON LTD.
(Dept. C 7),
171, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

LADIES' PAGE.

At the Chelsea Arts Club Ball, held in carefully reproduced Old English surroundings in the Albert Hall, a feature was made of dishes prepared from the oldest English recipes. These are found in a Manuscript Roll (older than the discovery of printing) which once belonged to Queen Elizabeth, but purports to be written by the master-cooks of King Richard II., "with the avisement of the physicians and masters of philosophie" who frequented that monarch's splendid Court. In all times, a close connection between health and cookery has been recognised; many eminent physicians have written cookery books. However, the cookery recipes of the "cooks, physicians, and philosophers" of Richard II. are but little use to us because they are so vague: quantities are never given; and in the majority of the recipes there is a conglomeration of flavourings and ingredients that seems to us very inartistic. They had then a perfect mania for a flavouring now almost disused—namely, saffron; it appears in nearly every dish, savoury or sweet. Taste is very largely a matter of early education; but as saffron was used in those five-hundred-years' ago kitchens in practically every dish, how did it ever come about that a generation grew up that cared no more for that distinctive flavour?

Our ancestors evidently liked their meats made easy of mastication; which argues poor viands and worse dentistry. "The Roast Beef of Old England" is a delusion. The dishes are mostly stews, or compounds of meat "brayed," as they call it, that is, reduced to pulp in a mortar. Chickens and pork were the most ordinary meats, and though they be tender by nature, yet they are almost always ordered to be either brayed or chopped very small; and boiling was more usual than any other kind of cooking—"seethe it," as the recipes order. One of the dishes served from a recipe in this old Roll at the Albert Hall was stewed pigeons: the cleaned and washed bird was stuffed with garlic, parsley, and eggs; in the pot was put "good brothe," and sage, and parsley, and hissop, and garden savoury, pepper, powdered cloves, and the inevitable saffron; small eggs (hard-boiled, no doubt) were added, and verjuice—a dash of acid, that is; and all was stewed, and a remarkably nice dish was produced. Another dish selected from the Roll was "Charlet," which is nothing else than a custard, coloured with saffron (of course), in which is mixed pork previously boiled and "brayed," with some sage added, and then all "seethed" together till set. There is a very good recipe for "Cawdel of Mussels" in which mussels are boiled, picked clean, and washed in wine; then some of the mussels are brayed and the rest cut up; they are mixed with almonds also brayed, and the mussels' own broth is put to them. The white part of leeks, parboiled and chopped, is then added, and some olive oil, saffron (never forget that!) and salt, and a mixture of spices of unknown composition called "poudre-forte"; then "a lyttle seethe it, but not too moche, and serve it forthe." On the whole, however, it is plain that our modern table in all ways surpasses the Plantagenet cuisine, and progress has been as real in that direction as in, perhaps, all other social life and ways.

THE LATEST THING IN COATS.

Brocaded silk Ninon with wide graduated frill of plain Ninon, showing the shapeless build and upward rise of the figure in front of present fashion. Velvet facings, and hat to match.

Amongst the new hats, an idea that has most quickly secured favour is an upstanding frilling of lace or net all round the crown, making a sort of halo above the head. The close-fitting chapeaux pressed down to the eyes are certainly a little hard in effect, and any device that lends lightness is therefore welcomed. With the same end in view the brims are in many cases being formed entirely of sequins, generally of jet, but sometimes in vivid colours. Brightness comes also in the form of plaid ribbon or brilliant-coloured brocade for the crowns. Already the trimmings have elevated themselves to great heights, and it is promised us by the milliners that we shall see yet greater displays in this direction when the season is a little more advanced. One costly model, in black tagel, has waving over it at graduated heights no fewer than seven feathers, each a different colour; the shortest one, nearest the tricorn shape, is black, then comes *tête-de-negre*, then deep violet, then paler purple, then a delicate heliotrope that seems to shade off into the creamy-white of the largest waving plume that completes the confection. A popular and quite new model is a flat plateau of straw raised on a wide bandeau covered with flowers or ribbon. The bandeau is placed sometimes at the side of the head, sometimes at the exact back; in either situation it tips up the flat top of the hat to a precipitous angle, and the trimming is concentrated on the bandeau. The helmet hats, on the other hand, are trimmed (usually with ribbon-made flowers) close down to the head, and only a single but very tall "mount," a fancy plume, or whirl of gay-coloured ribbon, or just recently a tall spike of flowers, erectly set at one side, giving height. There is now a tendency to have the trimmings projecting towards the front, in distinction from the backward slope with which we are familiar.

Hair-dressing has undergone a complete change to suit the new hats; it is now (in Paris) of the sugar-loaf order, rather than the close-fitting, almost cap-like style that has been worn. The lower part of the hair, near the neck and the ears, however, is still dressed loosely, in order that it may fall down over the ears, and so be visible under the edges of the pressed-down hats. If the plateau and under-band hats above-mentioned are adopted, however, the hat is well raised from the head, and then all the hair is drawn more firmly upwards. A tiny curl arranged on the cheek in front of the ear has a whisker-like effect. A careful air of carelessness is affected; the hair seems to be just caught up and whirled round, the mass of it twisted high on the back of the crown, and that on the temples and above the ears softly sagging by its own profusion. The ears are generally still quite covered with the hair. Needless to say that in this apparent simplicity too much hair is used to be all natural.

Filomena.

Frederick Gorringe, Ltd

EXPOSITION of the AUTHENTIC New Spring Models of

Royal Worcester
KIDFITTING CORSETS

MODEL 991.
This superb "Thigh-Diminishing" model represents the last word in corsetry style and craftmanship. No finer, more up-to-date corset obtainable. Six fine quality hose supporters. For average figures. Sizes 21 to 30 ins. In exquisite White Satin Brocade. Price 94/6

MODEL 985.
This "Thigh-Diminishing" model is one of the most charming corset creations ever produced. Elastic lacing at bottom of busk. Six hose supporters. Average figures. Sizes 20 to 30 ins. In fine White or White and Sky Broché. Price 21/9

INCLUDING THE HIGHEST GRADE
'BON TON' Styles

FASHION'S STRIKING CHANGE to the normal line finds its true counterpart in the fine new range of ROYAL WORCESTER and 'BON TON' Kidfitting Corsets, which express the latest Paris ideas with such fidelity and refinement that the living models of the most exclusive fashion houses of Europe and America are themselves wearing Royal Worcester Corsets this spring for displaying their beautiful new dress creations.

EXPOSITION CONTINUES THROUGHOUT MARCH.

POST FREE ON APPLICATION
Catalogue illustrating New Styles for every type of figure

MODEL 842.
The "Nature" front model for ultra fashionable wear. Smart low bust. Long skirt. Six hose supporters. For average figures. Sizes 20 to 30 ins. Price, in Coutil, 16/11

MODEL 868.
An entirely new model of the hip-confiner type. Extremely low bust, elastic laces below busk. Finest silk elastic around top. Average figures. Sizes 20 to 30 ins. Price, in fine Coutil, 21/9

FREDERICK GORRINGE, Ltd., Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W.

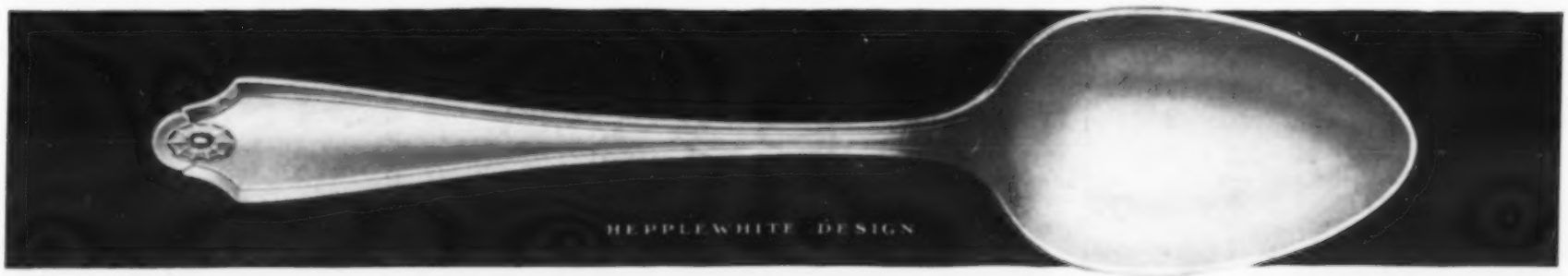
COMMUNITY PLATE

SILVER WORSHIP

COMMUNITY PLATE is designed in three famous "periods." Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Adam———the virtue of these styles being that they harmonize with and beautify any table.

It is guaranteed for fifty years———will last from the Honeymoon to the Golden Moon.

Community Plate is a superior electro-plate. Pure silver, four times as thick as ordinary electro-plate, is deposited upon a "backbone" of nickel silver. This again is overlaid with pure silver of equal thickness, making those parts most subject to wear octuple plate (eight times ordinary plate).———Practically wear-proof.———Guaranteed for 50 years.



To be had in canteens containing everything for six people or twelve people. Or separate tablespoons and dinner forks 33/6 per dozen. Other items accordingly. On Exhibition at

H. GRAVES, Ltd., Birmingham.
W. A. PERRY & Co., Birmingham.
FEISTONS, Ltd., Bolton.
CHAPMAN & SON, Barnstaple.
W. G. DICKINSON, Bath.
JOHN BULL, Bedford.
AINSWORTH & SONS, Blackburn.
JOHN CHURCHES, Bournemouth.
FATTORINI & SONS, Ltd., Bradford.
J. H. WEEKS, Bradford.
A. GILBERT & SONS, Ltd., Coventry.
JAMES MOORE, Derby.
IRVIN HINDLE, Halifax.
ARTHUR CONYERS, Ipswich.
CHAS. G. SYMONDS, Kettering.
T. & J. PERRY, London.
SELFRIDGE & Co., London.
CHAS. A. PYKE, Lowestoft.
FINNEGAN'S, Ltd., Manchester.
REID & SONS, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WILLIAM G. ARMSBY, Northampton.
DIPPLE & SONS, Norwich.
LAW SWALLOW, Oldham.
BLAMWELL & SONS, Preston.
THOS. LANCASTER WHIPP, Rochdale.
W. CRANBROOK, Southampton.
JOHN PRATT, Southport.
ARTHUR WEEKS, Southsea.
J. WINTER, Stockport.
F. HALLETT, Warrington.
A. E. HALFHIDE, Wimbledon.
WEIR & SONS, Belfast.
JAMES MANGAN, Ltd., Cork.
WEIR & SONS, Dublin.
GEO. JAMESON & SON, Aberdeen.
JAMES RITCHIE & SON, Edinburgh.
EDWARD & SONS, Glasgow.
J. GREIG & SON, Kirkcaldy.
P. LAIDLOW, Perth.
And at Leading Dealers.

Oneida Community Ltd., Established 1848 **34 Norfolk Street, Strand, London. W.C.**

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 1, 1913) of Mr. Edward Albert Christian Gibbs, of Longwood, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, who died on Jan. 8, is proved by George Arthur Turner and Charles Stanley Fisher, the value of the property being £97,085. The testator gives £10,000 in trust for his mother for life and then in trust for his sisters Edith Anne M. Gibbs and Marion Campbell Gibbs, and the survivor of them; £5000 to Charles S. Fisher; and the residue in trust for his wife for life and then for his children.

The will (dated July 16, 1912) of Mr. Robert Scott Briggs, of Moorlands, near Sunderland, who died on Nov. 8, is proved by his widow and two of his sons, the value of the property being £221,266 13s. 2d. The testator gives £5000 to his son Robert Edwin; £9000 in trust for his daughter Sarah Emma Wright; £8000 in trust for his daughter Lucy Ray Kidson; £5000 each to his daughters Eleanor Scott Briggs and Susan Beatrice Briggs; £1000 each to all his daughters; £500, the household effects, and £2200 a year to his wife; £2000 to his granddaughter Mary P. Kidson; and £250 each to two clerks. On the decease of Mrs. Briggs, the Moorlands property goes to his son Robert Edwin, and the South Moor Farm to his son Leonard. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his sons William and Leonard.

The will of Mr. Joseph William Williams, of Ranton Abbey, Eccleshall, who died on Dec. 8, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £136,545. The testator gives £10,000 each to his nieces Mary Constance Stewart and Mabel Lucy Godfrey; £10,000 to the children of his niece Gladys May Brooke; £9500 each to his nieces Sarah Annie Johnson, Norah Tunnicliffe, and Constance Walker; £7500 each to his nephews John Williams Johnson and Richard Francis Johnson; £5000 each to his nieces Julia Frances Williams Ward, Emily Henrietta Williams Ward, and Evelyn Mary Williams Ward; £2500 each to Mabel Chance and Maud Hand; and the residue to his nieces Mary Constance Stewart and Mabel Lucy Godfrey and the children of his niece Gladys May Brooke.

The will (dated July 19, 1912) of Sir Henry Francis Redhead Yorke, K.C.B., of Hillbrook Place, Iver Heath, Bucks, who died on Jan. 12, is proved by George H. A. Connor, and Thomas R. Walrond, the value of the estate being £72,182. The testator gives £5000 and the household and domestic effects to his wife; £1000 each to his son and his step-daughters Annie Evelyn Pelly and Constance Lilian Balcarres; £1000 to George H. A. Connor; £300 to Thos. R. Walrond; and the residue to his wife for life, and then for his son Maurice Francis.

The will of Mrs. Rachel Albert Sassoon Gubbay, of Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, sister of the late Sir Edward Sassoon, who died on Dec. 28, is proved by her son David Gubbay, of 43, Draycott Place, Chelsea, the value of the property in England being £45,520 7s. 6d. She bequeaths 100,000 francs to each of her children Reuben, David, Mozelle and Maurice, having given a like sum to her daughters Flora and Louise; 10,000 francs each to her grandchildren; 10,000 francs for Jewish charities in Paris; and 3000 rupees for the Jewish poor in Bombay. The residue goes to her six children.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1902) of Mrs. Sarah Laura Sophia Geldart, of Walden House, Huntingdon, widow, who died on Feb. 20, 1913, is proved by the Public Trustee, the value of the property being £162,168. The testatrix gives £10,000 and the household effects to her husband, who predeceased her, and the residue for one or more hospitals or charitable institutions for the cure of disease in England as her husband may direct.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. George Dixon, 20, Atholl Gardens, Kelvinside, and Row Doune, Perth	£196,558
Mrs. Mary Heath, Bednall, Staffs	£96,898
Mr. John Whitehead, Hale Carr, Altrincham	£91,317
Mr. Peter Harrower, Leabank, Cardross, Dumbarton	£80,361
Mr. Alfred Godson, M.B., Cheadle House, Cheadle	£59,668
Mr. Thomas Herbert Kershaw, Dodington, Whitchurch	£45,110

FUTURISM IN HOUSE-DECORATION: A PICTURE AND FRIEZE OVER THE DOOR OF THE COUNTESS OF DROGHEDA'S DINING-ROOM.

The Countess of Drogheda, who has become a devotee of Futurism, has had the dining-room of her town house, at 40, Wilton Crescent, decorated in Futurist style by Mr. Wyndham Lewis.

Photograph specially taken for "The Illustrated London News."

FUTURISM IN FURNITURE: THE FIREPLACE IN LADY DROGHEDA'S DINING-ROOM, DECORATED IN THE FUTURIST MANNER.

The decoration over the fireplace consists of black-beaded glass, with coloured Futuristic panels. On the mantelpiece are two vases (one at each end) which are lit from within.

Photograph specially taken for "The Illustrated London News."

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJ. THE KING

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH!

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

THE TO CLEANLINESS

FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD USE
BRIGHTENS ALL IT TOUCHES

AVOID INJURIOUS SUBSTITUTES

INVALUABLE FOR TOILET PURPOSES. SPLENDID CLEANSER FOR THE HAIR.
REMOVES STAINS AND GREASE SPOTS FROM CLOTHING.
REFRESHING AS A TURKISH BATH. RESTORES THE COLOUR TO CARPETS.
CLEANS PLATE, JEWELLERY, SPONGES, ETC., ETC.
ALLAYS THE IRRITATION CAUSED BY MOSQUITO BITES.

USED IN EVERY CLIME.

**"Yes, Madame, ——
Hall's Distemper works wonders."**

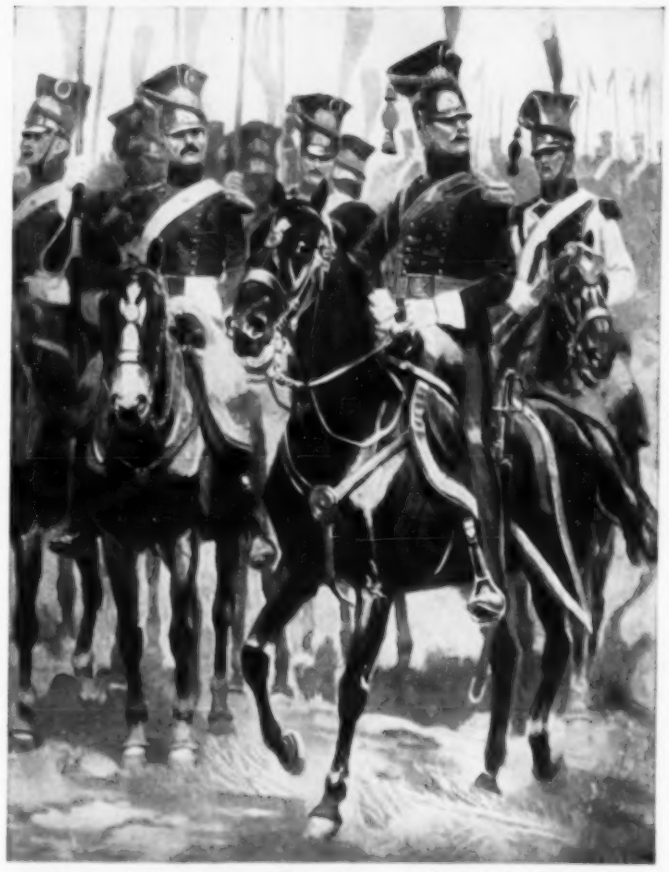
And there are reasons of health as well as reasons of beauty, because Hall's Distemper is the greatest protection the householder can have from infectious walls — wallpapers can and do cover a multitude of sins.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

gives the key note of refinement in the home, and its beautiful colours, which do not fade with sunlight nor discolour with age, display furniture and pictures to greatest advantage.

ELLIMAN'S



EMBROCATION

READ the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet, 72 pp., enclosed in the wrappers of bottles of Elliman's Royal Embrocation for use on animals 1/-, 2/- & 3/6; also
READ the Elliman R. E. P. Booklet, 96pp., illustrated, which accompanies bottles of Elliman's Universal Embrocation for Human Use, 1/1½, & 2/9.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Embrocation Manufacturers, Slough, England.

Copyright] [All rights reserved.

A LOVELY, DELICATE, and PURE COMPLEXION,

Soft and fair hands and arms, and a skin like velvet are assured to those Ladies who use

Rowlands' Kalydor

A most soothing, cooling, healing and curative preparation for the **Face, Neck,** and **Arms.** It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, cures and heals all cutaneous eruptions, irritation, inflammation, &c., is the most perfectly **emollient preparation** for softening and beautifying the **Skin,** and preserves it from the effects of cold winds and hard water more effectually than any other preparation for the skin; it is warranted free from any grease, lead, mineral or other poisonous ingredients, and is sold in **2/3** and **4/5** bottles by Stores, Chemists, and

ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

is **AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY** for all who wish to **Preserve** and **Beautify** their

HAIR

as it **Penetrates** to the **Roots** it will replace the loss of the **Natural Oil** in the Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. **Ladies** and **Children** should always use it, as it lays the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth. Also prepared in a **Golden Colour** for **Fair Hair.** Sold in **3/6, 7/-, 10/6,** and **21/-** bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

but

Cherry Blossom Boot Polish

is brightest for boots and shoes.
It is the Polish of Superior Quality

Chiswick Polish Co., Ltd., Chiswick, London, W.

"THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUND."

THERE is no stepping backward with Mrs. Perrin; each new book fulfils the promise of its predecessor. She has "made good," as our cousins say. "The Anglo-Indians" was a performance noteworthy for its sincerity, its vivacity, its blending of light fiction and the harvest of an acute observer; and "The Happy Hunting Ground" (Methuen) is all these things and more. We know that to recommend a novel because it is instructive is paradoxically dangerous, but we cannot help it. The public will read "The Happy Hunting Ground," and it will be instructed, and suffer it cheerfully and even gladly, and enjoy itself hugely, and ask for more on the same lines just as soon as clever Mrs. Perrin can produce it. It will learn how the average Anglo-Indian lives, retired in South Kensington and in the sunny and official East; it will be led to explore the way of a man with a maid; it will find the mirror held up to narrow lives, to class prejudice, to the blind-alley upbringing of the middle-class English girl. How long the type of Lady Wendover, hidebound old gentlewoman, will continue to survive is open to question; it is useful to have it set on record. The book ends happily, but we should like to have known more about the married life of Severn and Caroline. Did the baby, the reconciliation baby, really succeed in cancelling the defects of Severn's humble birth? Caroline had learned to love him; does this mean she would have to love them? This is the unsolved problem of "The Happy Hunting Ground."

Novel-readers to-day live in a paradise undreamed of by their forebears of the three-volume period and before the coming of the cheap reprint. Nowadays all but the very best and latest of contemporary fiction can be had for a shilling or less. Instances are the first four volumes of Messrs. Constable's new shilling series—"The Old Dominion" and "By Order of the Company," by Mary Johnston; "The Professional Aunt," by Mrs. George Wemyss; and "In the Quarter," by R. W. Chambers. The books are of the usual pocket size, well printed, and strongly bound in neat cloth covers.

It is astonishing in how many different ways London is parcelled out in areas for the control of various public authorities. One realises the complexity of these numerous divisions in studying the very useful "Citizen Series" of maps of London, edited by Mr. William Stanford, just published by Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co., 127, Strand, and 14, Union Court, Old Broad Street. There are twenty maps in all, showing severally the City, the Port of London, the Thames wharves, Fire Brigade stations, registration areas, Coroners' Districts, postal, police, water, gas, and electric supply areas, county courts, police courts, and (including the suburbs) Petty Sessions, Parliamentary Divisions, boroughs, Local Government divisions, and Poor Law areas. Obviously, these new maps (sold as a bound atlas at 7s. 6d. net) will be of immense utility to all concerned in such matters.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

J FOWLER and OTHERS.—Problem No. 3640 cannot be solved by 1. Q to B 2nd.

A H ARTHUR.—If you cannot get it through a bookseller, write to the publisher direct.

M L PENCE (Lexington, U.S.A.).—We are sorry for the error, especially as both your problems have attracted considerable attention. The others will appear under the correct initials.

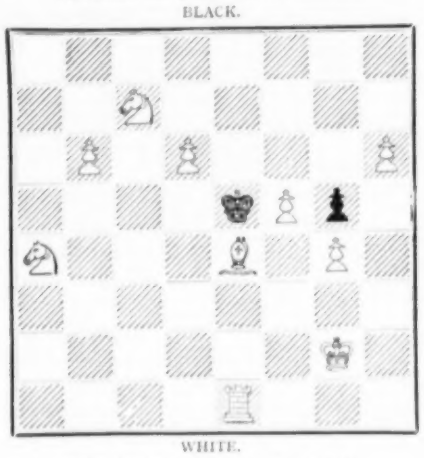
H R T PONSE (Geneva).—We congratulate you on your skill in detecting the error in No. 3639, and credit you with the correct solution. In reference to the other matter, we do the best we can.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3639.—BY W. A. CLARK.

WHITE	BLACK
1. B to K 8th	Any move.
2. Q, B, or Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 3642.—BY W. FINLAYSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3633 received from P F Staunton (Kolar Goldfields, S. India); of No. 3634 from N H Newaldt (Madison, Wis., U.S.A.), and C A M (Penang); of No. 3636 from J Foster (Malta); of No. 3637 from J Isaacson (Liverpool), J B Camara (Madeira), and J Foster; of No. 3638 from J B Camara, A R Creese (Horsham), J Verrall (Rodmell), and J Isaacson; of No. 3639 from B Hulsekopf (Penzance), M G Onslow (Bournemouth), F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), A W Hamilton Gell (Hyères), U Isler (Camberley), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), H R T Ponse (Geneva), H J M Thomas (Dundee), R Worters (Canterbury), F W Atchinson (Lincoln), M H Newaldt, W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), Julia Short (Exeter), J Cohn (Berlin), T T G (Cambridge), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), M Savile (Chard), John Watkinson (Huddersfield), J Willcock (Shrewsbury), and A H Arthur (Bath).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3640 received from H R T Ponse, A H Arthur (Bath), J Green (Boulogne), Rev. J Christie, R Worters, H S Brandreth, J G and M L Locke (Hawick), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham) P Driver, J Smart, J W Horn (Greenwich), and J Smee.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. S. WOOD and G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. Wood)	BLACK (Mr. Wainwright)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd
5. B to B 4th	

B to Kt 5th is a better post for the Bishop, especially on the lines followed by this game.

5.	P to Q R 3rd
6. P to K 3rd	P takes P
7. B takes P	P to Q Kt 4th
8. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
9. Castles	P to Q B 4th
10. R to B sq	Q Kt to Q 2nd
11. B to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3rd
12. Kt to K 2nd	Castles K R
13. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
14. Kt to R 3rd	

White's pieces are getting badly distributed, and time is frittered away in useless raids like this.

14.	K R to Q sq
15. P takes P	Kt takes P
16. Kt to Q 4th	Q R to Q B sq
17. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
18. Kt to B 3rd	

WHITE (Mr. Wood)	BLACK (Mr. Wainwright)
An oversight which loses a piece; a very probable danger in the block White has got into.	
18.	P to K Kt 4th
19. Q Kt takes P	P takes Kt
20. B takes P	R takes R
21. R takes R	Kt to B 4th

Although Black has his King much exposed, and might, in some cases, have had to pay dearly for the capture of the Knight, he is here quite safe, and can go with his own plans.

22. Kt to B 4th	Q to Q 3rd
23. P to B 3rd	P to K 4th
24. Kt to R 3rd	P to K 5th
25. P to B 4th	Kt to Q 6th
26. R to Q sq	Kt takes B P
27. R takes Q	Kt takes Q (ch)
28. K to B 2nd	R takes R
29. K takes Kt	B to Q 4th
30. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
31. Kt to B 2nd	B to B 4th
32. P to K R 3rd	R to K 3rd
33. P to K Kt 4th	B to R 2nd
34. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q 4th

White resigns.

It is pleasantly disconcerting to find a book entitled "Matter and Some of its Dimensions" opening as follows: "Estimated by its results, the French Revolution was one of the most important epochs in history, since it destroyed feudalism and the privilege of blood." The reader feels at once that it is no dry-as-dust scientist with whom he is about to grapple, and indeed it is not. The author is Mr. William Kearney Carr, and the book is a new addition to Harper's Library of Living Thought (cloth, 2s. 6d. net; leather, 3s. 6d. net). Reading on, one perceives that the book is an attempt to reconcile religion and science in the light of the electrical theory of matter: it might almost be described as a sermon on faith in terms of physics. It is remarkably ingenious and provocative of thought, but the plain-minded reader may distrust an author who skips with such mental agility from ascertained facts to analogies, hypotheses, and assumptions. Even his facts he may distrust when he finds that in such a simple matter as the spelling of a poet's name the writer gets no nearer to accuracy than "Stephen Philip," when quoting the author of "Herod." However, this is a small point, and does not detract from the interest of the argument with which Mr. Carr pursues the energy of matter into the fourth dimension.

Health, Strength & Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

by means of

medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

Biomalz (Biomalt)

the well-known nutrient.

It is a palatable, inexpensive Tonic Food of proved value, highly appreciated all the world over. It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anæmic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree.

This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, women enceinte, nursing mothers, and anæmic children.

Small and large tins at **1/3** and **2/3** respectively, sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Insist upon having "BIOMALZ"! Where not obtainable write to—
PATERMANN BROS., Chem. Works, Regent House, 10, Kingsway, London, W.C.

that gold corner is there so that you can readily discern the genuine packet of

Velma
REG.

chocolate

It is worth remembering, for Velma is the finest chocolate you can buy; the purest you can give to children; the most bewitching you can eat yourself.

Each piece of Velma is doubly wrapped, secure against dust and handling and can be eaten daintily without soiling gloves or hands.

Remember: the red packet with the gold corner. *3d 6d 1s sizes*

Sole Maker

Suchard

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE

IS A DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PLAYER'S NAVY CUT.

Player's Navy Cut de Luxe is the outcome of many years experience and is probably the best Pipe Tobacco yet offered to the Public. It is perfectly accurate to describe it as being manufactured from not only the best growths of Virginia, but from the selected leaves of those best growths.

PACKED ONLY IN 2-oz. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS at 1/2

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

AND 4-oz. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS — — AT 2/4 — —

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and are sold in two strengths—

MILD AND MEDIUM

MILD (Gold Leaf)		MEDIUM
50 for 1/6	Smaller sizes of packing at proportionate prices.	100 for 2/3
100 for 3/-		50 for 1/1½

In Packets and Tins from all Tobacconists and Stores.

P358

Issued by the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

The Evening Meal

A heavy meal at the end of the day is generally followed by a restless night. On the other hand it is not wise to go to bed fasting.

A cup of Savory and Moore's Cocoa and Milk is an excellent thing to take the last thing at night, as besides being highly nourishing and soothing, it is very easily digested. People who are unable to take tea, coffee, or ordinary cocoa can digest it with ease and much appreciate its delicious flavour.

It is highly beneficial for the brain-worker, those who suffer from "nerves" or any digestive weakness. It is made in a moment simply by adding hot water.

The following testimony should be of interest:—"Ordinary cocoa for supper used to cause sleeplessness and a headache in the morning, whereas I can take yours and sleep well after it, rising quite refreshed."

Tins 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Stores.

SAMPLE FOR 3d POST FREE.

A Trial Tin of the Cocoa and Milk will be sent by return, post free, for 3d. Mention *The Illustrated London News*, and address: Savory & Moore, Ltd., Chemists to The King, New Bond St., London.

SAVORY & MOORE'S COCOA AND MILK

S. FOX & Co. LIMITED — PARAGON

FOX'S FRAMES

FOR UMBRELLAS & SUNSHADES

WHEN YOU BUY AN

UMBRELLA OR SUNSHADE

Always open it and look for the Trade Marks on the Frame.

Don't judge by the Handle only, the Frame is the Vital Part.

After a test of 60 years

FOX'S FRAMES

are still the best in the world.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

S. FOX & Co. LIMITED — PARAGON

LOTUS

LOTUS look as charming on the feet as they do here, if carefully fitted at the time of purchase. The best guarantee is one's own knowledge: no one can be half so interested as the wearer in getting comfort and satisfaction. A perfect fit is the key which opens the door to all the excellent work found in Lotus. The shoes are beautifully made and delightful to wear.

One or more shops in every town keep good stocks, and have at their instant command every size and style. Ladies should write for a Lotus catalogue, an invaluable guide to all who take a pride in their shoes.

Letters:
Lotus Shoe Makers, Stafford.

Telephone:
No. 5989 London Wall.

15
156

3301

Beautifully made and delightful to wear.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., 1s. 6d., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.

Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

SAN REMO. ROYAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
Prop. Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

HERALDIC STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Designed and Executed.

Armorial Bearings Carved on Wood & Stone. Memorial Brasses and Tablets.
Book Plates in all styles, engraved or by Photo Process from Sketches.
Heraldry, English and Foreign.
Armorial Shields, Wood or Metal.
Researches—Heraldic, Genealogical, Historical, and Antiquarian.

CULLETON, 92, Piccadilly, London.

Don't experiment on your silver. Rely on

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM TRADE MARK

the standard silver polish for forty years.

It is easy to start the pleasant habit of regularly cleaning your silver with this wonderful polish, because it is done with little labor and no fuss. Your silver will always look beautiful. You will be proud of it.

Good for all metals, glassware, marble, etc.

Send Name, Address, and 1d. stamp, giving name of Dealer, and a Sample Jar, enough to clean all your Silver, will be sent FREE.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO.,
19, St. Bride St., London, E.C.

HOVENDEN'S "EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.

ARE EFFECTIVE.
AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls use the "IMPERIAL" CURLERS.

12 CURLERS IN BOX.

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

LONDON & SONS

75 PER CENT. FUEL SAVED

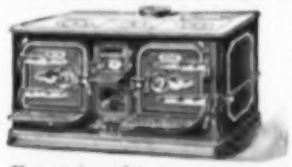
BY USING THE

"WILSON" PATENT PORTABLE COOKING RANGES.

35 GOLD and other MEDALS and AWARDS

OVER 30 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue No. 36 (Free).



The most Durable, Economical, Simple, and Efficient Range in the World.

They require no fixing, cannot get out of order, will Cure Smoky Chimneys, have larger ovens and Boilers than any others, and consume their smoke. Inspection Invited.

THE WILSON ENGINEERING CO., LTD.,

Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

250, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Hooping-Cough

CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of

BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND RHEUMATISM.

Price 4/- Of all Chemists.

London—Edwards, 157, Queen Victoria St.; Sutcliffe, Ladbury, Ltd., St. Paul St. New York—Fougera & Co., 90, Beekman St. Paris—Roberts & Co., 4, Rue de la Paix.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Alcohol Fuel in the Swedish Trial.

According to a Swedish newspaper, the *Stockholm Dagblad* (which is a journal of undoubtedly good repute), the recent Swedish Reliability Trial demonstrated something more than that the roads of the country can be all but impassable during certain seasons of the year and under a particular set of weather conditions. It appears from the statement of the journal in question that, prior to the initiation of the Trial, a trophy was offered to be competed for by cars using alcohol alone as a fuel, with the result that four cars commenced the test using alcohol, and of the four two finished. Certainly the proportion is not high, but it must be remembered that it compares quite favourably with the total proportion of all cars which got through successfully. The records relating to one car, a Minerva, are quite interesting, since it would appear that it was only arranged for it to use the vegetable spirit a couple of days before the start of the Trial, and thus there was no time for the carrying-out of any great alterations to fit the engine for the change in fuel. As a matter of fact, the only alteration was that of exchanging the carburetter jet. During the test, two involuntary stops were experienced, these being for the purpose of cleaning out the carburetter, but otherwise the car ran perfectly, and with no appreciable falling-off in power as compared with that developed by petrol.

In the light of our present knowledge of the behaviour of alcohol when used in high-speed engines, it is difficult to accept the statements made as being entirely correct. It is a well-ascertained fact that a mixture of alcohol and benzol, for example, will cause a motor to develop power equal, or almost equal, to that obtainable from petrol; but that denatured alcohol alone will give the result is something we certainly have not learned or appreciated. Indeed, all the results of investigation point the other way. Despite the assurances of the Swedish journal—which, by the way, is not a technical one—I should say that the fuel used was undoubtedly a mixture of alcohol with some other hydrocarbon. Nevertheless, the fact that even an alcohol mixture was used with success is sufficiently interesting.

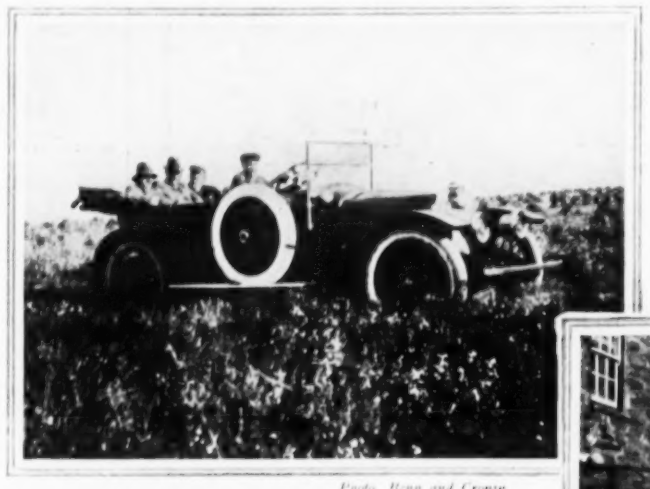


Photo. Henn and Cronin.

THE MOTOR-CAR IN CANADIAN FARMING: A 25-H.P. VAUXHALL MAKING THE ROUNDS OF A BIG FARM IN THE WHEAT-GROWING DISTRICT OF MANITOBA.

It will be observed that a bar is fixed in front of the car, according to a common Canadian custom, due to the conditions of motoring there.

The Lion and the Lamb.

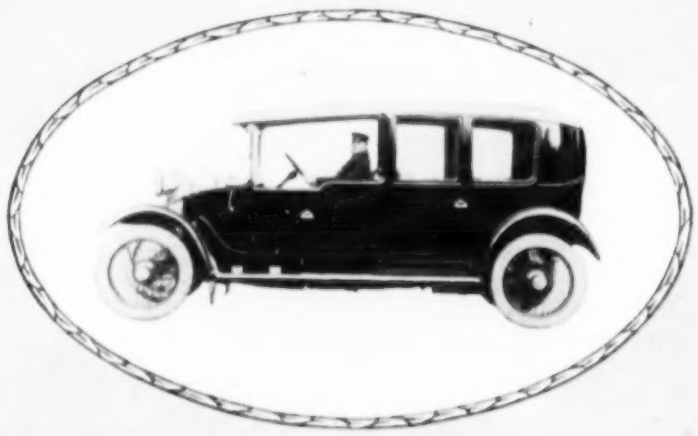
One of the most interesting announcements—to me, at any rate—that I have seen for a long time in connection with the affairs of automobilism is one to the effect that the R.A.C. and the A.A. are taking joint action in the matter of certain private Parliamentary Bills in which the motorist is directly or indirectly interested. Two years ago such a combination of forces would have been an exceedingly unlikely contingency, amounting almost to impossibility. Then both bodies were, and had been for a long time, engaged in the interesting task of persuading the motorist at large that Codlin, and not Short, was his friend, until we had practically arrived at the stage when the individual whose suffrages were being besought was calling down a plague upon both houses. There was the trouble about the National Council of Automobilism, from which the A.A.—mistakenly, as I think—stood down on a question of *amour propre*. Then came the historic dispute about "Road Guides" and "Scouts," which threatened to embitter permanently such relations as then subsisted between the two bodies; besides which there were other smaller, but nevertheless important, points of friction, all tending to draw them still farther apart. Gradually, however, all these differences have been smoothed away or forgotten, and we have seen officials of both bodies acting conjointly in the interests of motoring and the motorist, sitting together at the council-table, and at last really getting down to the bed-rock of their reason for existence—to work for the common end of the common good. Let us hope that the hands of the clock will not be set back to the time when we saw the constantly recurring spectacle of undignified squabbles between two bodies which are really too important in their status and have far too important a work to carry out to descend to the sort of thing that was so deplorable a feature of their relations for far too long.

A WELL-KNOWN CANADIAN MOTORIST WHO COMES TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY FOR HIS CAR: MR. ERIC BUCKLER, OF CALGARY, ON HIS 12-H.P. ROVER.

A Question of Definition.

A very pretty little discussion is being waged just now between the two camps of what I may call the light-car brigade, which all turns about that hybrid word, or combination of words, "cycle-car." The question is mainly whether the term should be retained in the nomenclature of automobilism or not. There are many side-issues of the question, relating to such matters as weights and dimensions, and who or what body should have control of what is called the light-car movement; but I don't think these matter very much. They will all find their level in time, quite automatically, as the "movement"—assuming that it has a separate existence—grows. So far as concerns the retention of the name "cycle-car," I am dead against it, not for the reason that is alleged in certain quarters—that the idea is born of

(Continued overleaf.)



THE Lanchester is designed for the lover of comfort and luxury. It is a car in which the ease and well-being of the owner and his friends is a first consideration.

The spacious body, wide entrance doors and roomy accommodation, which result from the engine position of the Lanchester, have made it the most fashionable car in the world.

Lanchester

BIRMINGHAM: Armourer Mills. LONDON: 95, New Bond Street. MANCHESTER: 88, Deansgate.

1914
Swedish Winter Reliability Trials.

GREAT VICTORY
FOR THE
MINERVA

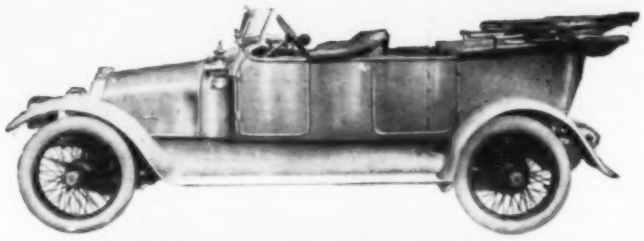
WINNER OF THE
WINTER CUP
FOR THE THIRD TIME.

The conditions prevailing in this year's Trials were described in the *Autocar*, Feb. 21, as "appalling"; and in the *Motor*, Feb. 17, as "The most strenuous tests ever held." Out of 61 International competitors only 12 finished.

THE STANDARD 18 H.P. MINERVA COMPLETED THE COURSE WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE MARK.

Dunlop wheels and tyres were fitted to the Minerva.

MINERVA MOTORS, LTD., Showrooms and Repair Works, CHENIES ST., LONDON, W.C.
Telephone: Gerrard 8136 (4 lines). Telegrams: "Citraconic, London."



ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

The Quality Car.

ENTERING the motor field in 1903, Armstrong-Whitworth were able, from the outset, to put greater value into their cars than was possible in the case of other firms. The reason was simple. Armstrong-Whitworth had, with their armament factory and their world-famous Steel and Brass Foundries, the advantage of years of experience in the matter of mechanism and the compounding of metals.

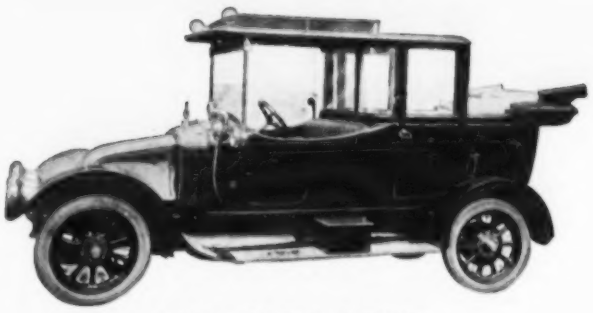
This experience has made the Armstrong-Whitworth car mechanically and constructionally perfect.

15/20 h.p. Chassis	**£375**
17/25 h.p. Chassis	**£435**
20/30 h.p. Chassis	**£520***
30/50 h.p. Chassis	**£850***

** Includes dynamo-electric lighting and self-starter.*

Write for 1914 Catalogue.

Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & CO., LTD.,
Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
London: 83, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street.
Manchester: 114, Deansgate.



20/9 h.p. "D"-Front Landaulette.

THE Arrol-Johnston Landaulette is the car par excellence for the many occasions when an elegant, comfortable conveyance is in demand.

THE product of a £100,000 Factory, and with high-grade coach-work mounted on a sweetly silent PROVEN chassis, the car is yet sold at a moderate figure, because *the money spent goes into the Cars.*

BRIEF Specification: To seat six, including driver, and fitted with 4-cylinder Engine (91 x 140 m/m), 820 x 120 m/m Grooved Dunlop Covers, Detachable Steel Wheels, Spare Wheel with Tyre, Electric Engine Starter, Electric Lamps, Horn, Electric Roof Light, etc., price £555

ARROL-JOHNSTON, LTD., DUMFRIES.
London Agents—LONG ACRE AUTOCAR CO., Ltd., 127, Long Acre, W.C.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

CONTAIN NO OPIUM.

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza; Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption; Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh.
Clear and give Strength to the Voice of SINGERS, and are Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
Soothing and Simple; CHILDREN can use them, as they assist Expectoration and relieve Hoarseness.

"Messrs. John I. Brown and Sons, Boston.
"Gentlemen,—For sudden affections of the Bronchial organs I use and most cheerfully recommend 'Brown's Troches.' They are regarded as most eligible, convenient, and indispensable by numerous artists of my acquaintance, BOTH IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. They seem to act specially on the organs of the voice, and produce a clear enunciation.—Yours truly,
"Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 17, 1870. "MARIE ROZE MAPLESON."

Ask for and obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of Physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS AT 1s. 1½d. PER BOX.

Anturic Bath Salts

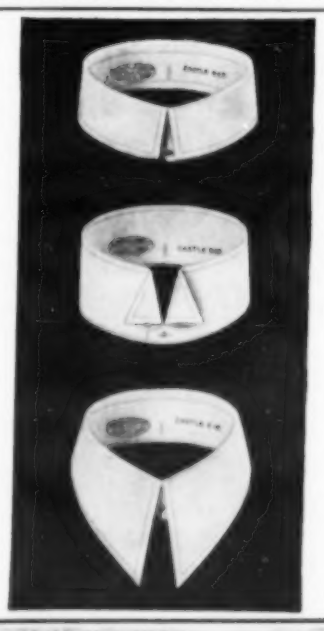
FOR ACHES AND PAINS AND ALL RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.

Dissolve and expel the uric acid which forms in the blood, and if unchecked, becomes deposited in solid form in the joints and muscles, and results in **LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM, AND GOUT.** Take it in time and get rid of this harmful acid by this simple means, which is not only effective, but also pleasant and refreshing, and renders recourse to drugs and purgative medicines unnecessary.

The treatment and its effects are fully described in a short, interesting treatise which will be sent

FREE OF CHARGE.

ANTURIC SALTS, LTD. (Dept. L.N.), 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.



ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S 'CASTLE' Collars have sound wearing properties. Faced with Linen woven in our Banbridge factory, every detail is studied during their manufacture in our own workrooms to render them distinguished in appearance and reliable in wear.

CASTLE Collars

The latest shapes for 1914 are illustrated:

1. The D 40, a close-fitting double collar with square points. A dressy collar for summer town wear. 1¾ and 2 in. deep.
2. The B 35, a square-fronted wing collar, compact and close-fitting, in 2 and 2¼ in. depths.
3. The E 10, a new polo shape, with 2½ in. points and a depth at back of 1¾ in., distinctly smart and comfortable, for present wear.

Although the cost of production has increased, we are still selling "Castle" Collars at an unadvanced price of per doz. **5/11** Postage 3d. extra.

Sample Collar and List for Sixpence (Post Free).

ROBINSON & CLEAVER
40 D, Donegall Place, Ltd.
London **BELFAST** Liverpool

Dr. ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT

The Oldest Proprietary HEALING OINTMENT for ALL WOUNDS and CHRONIC SKIN DISEASES. An Ideal Toilet Cream. Of all Chemists, 1/9, 2/9, 4/6, or post free for stamps from **BEACH & BARNICOTT, Ltd., Bridport, Dorset, England.**

by Appointment to H.M. the King.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

WITH A CHARACTER OF ITS OWN—TRY IT

Age guaranteed by Canadian Government — Sold the World over

DISTILLERY ESTABLISHED 1858

London Office: 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The BEST REMEDY known for **Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,** and kindred ailments.

Of all Chemists, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Always ask for and see you get Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE.

Continued.

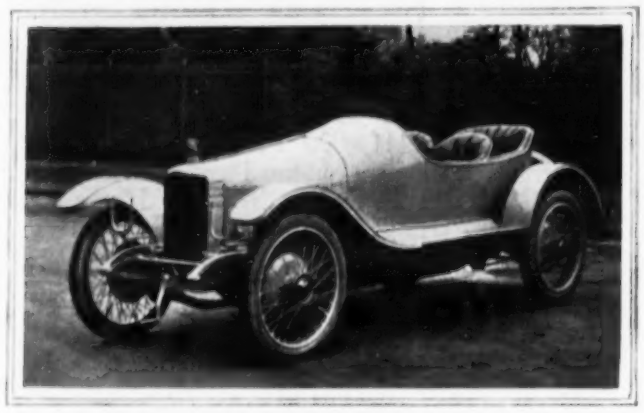
jealousy of a particular journal which claims to have pioneered the case of the cycle-car—but because I object to the hybrid term and its evil effect on the development of the vehicle. The first suggestion, which is made quite openly and unblushingly, is really too childish and puerile to require a categorical answer.

Briefly, the point seems to me to be this, that the motor-car of a dozen years ago was really what is called to-day a cycle-car, presenting a great many of the self-same features of design and construction. From that early vehicle the car of the present has developed, and there can be no question that in its every detail that car is a better production than its predecessor. Why, then, go back in our search for a light vehicle to supplement the passenger-carrying motor-cycle? To my way of thinking, the true development of the light class is along the lines of motor-car construction, and not along those of the cycle. There seems to me to be every evidence of this, apart from any question of personal preference. Take all the results of trials and record attempts, and we find that the vehicle which scores is not the "cycle-car," but the light car. I do not want to seem hypercritical, but who in his senses wants to see perpetuated such types as some of the "cycle-cars" which figured at Olympia in 1912? And yet these were many of them the outcome of the sudden demand that was made for a light vehicle and which had been misguidedly, albeit with the best intentions, christened a "cycle-car." By all means let the word be discarded and let us get on with the business of developing the light, low-priced car.

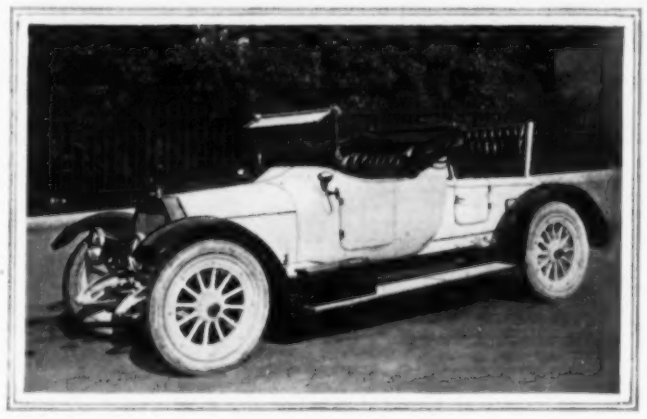
VERY ROOMY AND LUXURIOUS: A 38-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER SEVEN-SEATED LANCHESTER "SOUTHPORT" LIMOUSINE.

This car was built for Mr. A. Gladstone, of Hampton-in-Arden. The interior comfortably accommodates five passengers, and has swivel supplementary seats that are easily removable. The equipment includes lamps and an electric self-starter.

A Good American Car. Last week I set down some conclusions upon American cars in general, and since then I have had occasion to become more closely acquainted with one in particular—the Overland. This is not one of the very cheapest of the American importations, since it costs some £275, all on, but, considering what is given for the money, it is certainly exceedingly fine value at its price. A big, able engine, three-speed gear-box, electric self-starter and lighting equipment, magnificent brakes, most comfortable and roomy seating accommodation for five, hood, screen, lamps, speedometer, tools—everything complete, in fact, save the petrol to drive away with, and that you must buy for yourself. And as to its running, well, I found the car to run as well as it looks, which is saying a great deal. Quite fast on the level, silent, with wonderfully good acceleration, and a fine hill-climber withal, I really do not see what more can be desired by the average motorist than the Overland will give. As readers of this column are well aware, I am no particular friend of the cheap American vehicle, but this Overland car is one which would convert the most determined opponent of Transatlantic cars. Not that I need conversion, for the reason that my strictures have always been directed against the cheap and nasty variety solely, and I have invariably striven to hold the scales fairly, recognising merit where merit is present. And certainly it is present in the Overland, and that to a very remarkable degree.—W. WHITTALL.



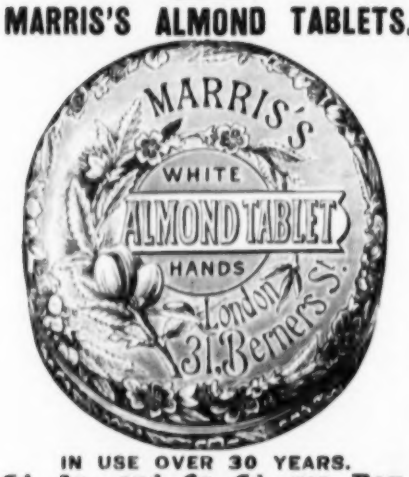
BUILT FOR THE FAMOUS RACING MOTORIST, MR. DARIO RESTA: A 12-16-H.P. SUNBEAM—SPORTS TYPE.



RECENTLY BOUGHT BY THE EARL OF LISBURNE, OF THE SCOTS GUARDS: A 20-30-H.P. ROCHET-SCHNEIDER.

Chapped Hands or Lips.

MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS.



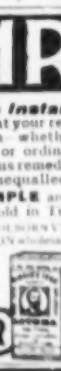
IN USE OVER 30 YEARS.
6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. per Box.
Of all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.
Proprietors: R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd., LONDON.

THE GRAND HOTEL, VIENNA,

is the most fashionable and up-to-date Hotel of the Austrian Capital, near the Imperial Opera, Museums, etc. **Remodelled throughout. 1912. Magnificent new Annexe.** 350 Rooms, 100 Private Bath-rooms. Telephone in 200 Rooms. Orchestra plays afternoon and evening.

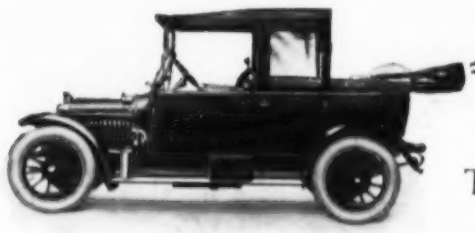
HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief.
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or ordinary Cough—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
A FREE SAMPLE and detailed Testimonials free by post. Sold in Tins, 4s. 3d.
British Depot—46, HOLBORN VIADUCT, London. Also of the following LONDON wholesale houses—Newbery & Sons; Barclay & Sons; J. Sanger & Sons; W. Edwards & Son; May, Roberts & Co.; Butler & Crispe; John Thompson, Liverpool, and all Wholesale Houses.



CURE FOR ASTHMA

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.
Goddard's Plate Powder
Sold everywhere 6d. 1/- 2/6 & 4/6

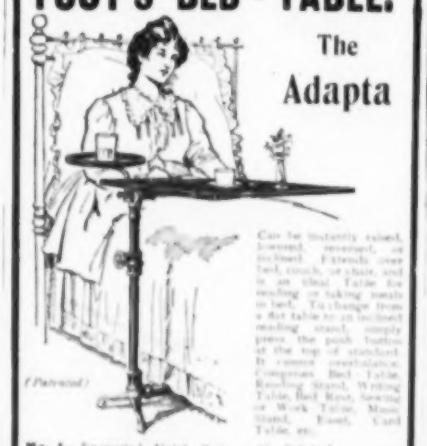


3 Cars in 1.
This phrase aptly describes
The **"MORGAN"**
New Patent
Cabrio-Landaulette
fitted to the
ADLER Chassis.
The car for all weathers and all purposes.
Prompt Deliveries.
This wonderful product of the Coachmaker's Art and Engineering Skill makes a unique combination—open, semi-closed, or entirely closed at will—and in each form perfect. The upper part folds away so easily, quickly, and neatly, that its disappearance seems almost mysterious, and its re-erection is effected with equal ease and speed.
MORGAN & CO., LTD.,
127, Long Acre, W.C., and 10, Old Bond Street, W.
The New 9 h.p. 4-cyl. MORGAN-ADLER CARETTE *"The Perfect Miniature Motor,"* with Morgan 2-seat body, hood, five lamps, screen, and horn, at **200 Guineas,** is exceptional value.
Awarded GOLD MEDAL, London–Exeter Run.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
GREENS LAWN MOWERS & ROLLERS

"KNOWN AS THE BEST THROUGHOUT THE WORLD"
Produce Perfect Lawns, Golf Greens, Tennis Courts, and Bowling Greens.
Recent Awards:
Seven Gold Medals—Nine Silver Medals
MOTOR MOWERS MADE IN VARIOUS SIZES.
Supplied by all Ironmongers.
Please write for List No. "93."
THOMAS GREEN & SON, Ltd., Smithfield Iron Works, Leeds; and New Surrey Works, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

FOOT'S BED-TABLE.
The Adapta



(Patented)

Can be instantly raised, lowered, reversed, or inclined. Friends over bed, couch, or chair, and is an ideal Table for reading or taking meals in bed. To change from a flat table to an inclined reading stand, simply press the push button at the top of standard. It cannot overbalance. Diagram Bed Table, Reading Stand, Writing Table, Bed Rest, Sewing or Work Table, Music Stand, Easel, Card Table, etc.

No. 1.	Fitmented Metal Parts, with Polished Wood Top	£1 7 6
No. 2.	Ditto, with Adjustable Side Tray and Adjustable Book-holders (as illustrated)	£1 15 0
No. 3.	Complete as No. 2, but with Polished Oak Top and superior finish	£2 5 0
No. 4.	Complete as No. 2, but with Polished Mahogany Top and all Metal Parts Nickel-plated	£3 3 0

MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL TO THOSE NOT COMPLETELY SATISFIED.
Carriage paid in Great Britain. *Write for Booklet A7.*
J. FOOT & SON, Ltd. (Dept. A 7), 171, New Bond Street, London, W.

COUNTRY HOUSE PROTECTION
MERRYWEATHERS'
HAND FIRE PUMP.

Still the simplest, best, and most reliable Extinguisher.

TESTIMONIAL
A client writes:
I have this date sent to your works four Pumps, as they are as many as we like to send away at once, and when these are returned I will send the others, as **I have more faith in them than all chemical appliances.** We have had these about **30 years,** and they have done good work.

2540 out of the **4199** London Fires were extinguished in one year by these pumps.

Price complete, delivered free, **£5 5s.**
Can be seen in action at—
MERRYWEATHERS', 63, Long Acre, W.C., London.

A Laxative & Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take
FOR
CONSTIPATION
Hæmorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
67, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD (Corner of Castle Street), LONDON, S.E.
Sold by all Chemists, 2/6 a box.

BAILEY'S TURNSTILES,

TURRET CLOCKS, PUMPS AND VALVES, &c., &c.
Sir W. H. BAILEY & CO. Ltd.

LONDON: Published Weekly at the Office, 170, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of London, by THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 170, Strand, aforesaid; and Printed by THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., Milford Lane, W.C.—SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the New York (N. Y.) Post Office, 1893.